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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	NUPUR GOEL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6667
Center	KAROL BAGH	Date	14th sep 18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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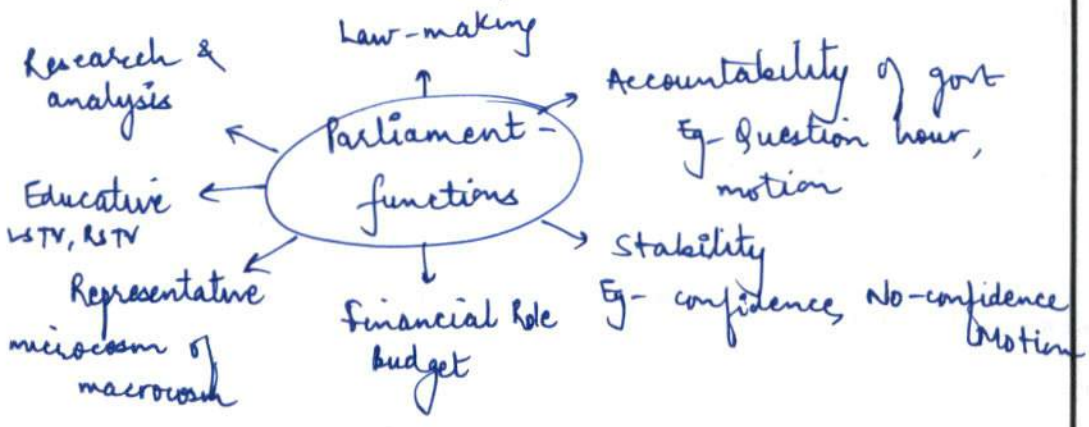
1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 WORDS) 10

Parliament is the highest law-making body in India. Its represents every section of society and is highest forum for deliberations & discussions.



However, its quality and efficiency is steadily declining :-

i) No of sittings of Parliaments have reduced from 120 in 1950s to 69 in 2016.

ii) Quality of debates, discussions going down.

iii) Frequent disruptions, walk-overs, protests in Parliament. Eg - 30% of Winter session was washed away due to walk-out this year.

iv) Frequent use of guillotine

v) Misuse of money bill - Aadhaar passed as

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money bill in 2017.

vi) Partisan role of speaker - in time allocation, disqualification of members etc.

vii) Decrease in efficiency of Parliamentary committees.

viii) Lack of research & analysis in Parliament.

ix) Frequent use of ordinances bypassing legislature.

Measures to address them:-

- Fixed number of sittings at 120 and the calendar must be given at the start of calendar year itself.
- Speaker should be neutral (2nd ARC Commission)
- Proper research & analysis in its functioning
- Participation of civil society, NGO's, people etc.
- Electoral reforms to cleanse political parties.
- strengthening & empowering Parliamentary committees.

Parliament's efficiency is necessary to make sure that executive & judiciary are also working fine.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

PRIs were constituted according to 73rd Constitutional Act, 1992 which gave way to democratic decentralisation in the country.

PRIs → Article 243 to 243O of constitution
- schedule 11
- 29 powers to be devolved

They are both regarded as success as well as failure.

Success :-

- Women empowerment - They have mandatory 33% reservation for women with some states upto 50% of it. Out of all sarpanch, 53% are women.
- Local democracy - They have taken democracy at grass root level.
- Social Audit - Gram sabha do social audit for MGNREGA which is recently praised by CAG.
- Social justice - No of SC, ST, OBC etc in democratic system & leadership position have risen.

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- Regular elections at local level.

Failure :-

- 3F - fund, functionary & function :- They don't have adequate fund, functionary & functions. According to Devolution Index by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, states haven't devolved adequate powers. Eg - Bihar, Jharkhand
- concept of Panch pati
- DRDA - Jharkhand hasn't constituted DRDA till date.
- Political interference - is very high at local level.
- Accountability - They aren't able to hold the executive responsible.

Way forward -

- Regular Meetings of Gram sabha.
- Effective auditing mechanism.
- Devolving of funds functionary & functions.
- Training them

It A developed India is possible only by developed villages & PRIs are must for it.

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3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Dr BR Ambedkar regarded CAG as one of the most important institutions in free India. Article 148 along with CAG Act, 1971 define its role, power, functions etc.

CAG is responsible for auditing of Union & state accounts, PSUs, PPP projects and other things referred by the government.

He audits the account not only by legal, technical lens but also by propriety. He goes into the wisdom behind the expenditure done. He engages in comparative analysis (if any better policy available) as well as cost-benefit analysis of the expenditure. Eg - Bofors scam, Jeep scandal, Coal block scam, 2G scam etc are all highlighted by CAG.

However, there are a number of shortcomings :-

- It does a post-mortem work ie after the expenditure is done.

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- Its scope is limited as he is not able to audit all within a year.
- Lack of proper scientific data from ministries and departments.
- He submits his report to PAC but the Parliament isn't functioning effectively undermining CAG Report.
- Limited media coverage.
- Glamourisation of numbers by CAG. Eg - 1.76 lakh crore was the amount quoted by CAG as loss during 2G scam.
- PPP, political parties, NGOs not under its domain.
- ~~Has~~ Lack of adequate staff to CAG.

We must strengthen this watchdog to uphold ~~make~~ financial accountability in the nation by giving him controller functions, empowering him by giving adequate staff & taking PPP etc under its ambit.

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

The government came out with electoral bond scheme to cleanse political funding and decrease black-money & corruption. Around 2/3rd of money in political parties come from unaccounted sources (~~Transparency International~~ Association of Democratic Rights)

Features of Electoral Bond :-

Any individual or corporate registered in India can buy it from registered bank (SBI or ICICI) at in the months of January, April, July & Oct.

They have to be encashed in the political party account in 15 days.

Only parties that have secured atleast 1% in state or Lok sabha are eligible for this.

They'll lead to transparency as :-

Political parties :- They'll have to show these in their IT file returns.

Less use of cash → Move to digital payments

A timeline of 15 days will lead to preventing it from becoming parallel economy.

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- KYC norms in banks
- ECI ill have power to monitor them.

But there are a number of cons too:-

- Anonymous - Thes bonds will be anonymous.
- FCRA rules have been simplified to ease foreign funding to parties.
- The donors' name & details can be sought by ruling party giving undue benefit to them.
- It might lead to conversion of black money to white money.
- Lack of Transparency in funding.

Measures to be taken:-

- We can go for a state funding of elections (Dinesh Gupta committee)
- strengthening of ECI (giving more teeth to it)
- Digital economy curbing use of cash.
- Promoting intra party democracy.

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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Lobbying is the act of influencing or pressurising the government in its policy formulation as well as implementation stage.

Lobbying Groups in India
- Farmers
- FICCI, ASSOCHAM
- civil society, NGO
- Rationalists
- Diaspora
- common people through social media

They have various ways to influence government through - debates & discussions
meetings
promoting awareness
protests, dharnas etc.

Advantages of Lobbying :-
→ Awareness generation in citizens
→ Enriches policy formulation & implementation
→ strengthens democracy
→ Effective grievance redressal mechanism.
→ uphold rights of all groups of citizens.

However, it is usually seen that :-

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- Govt tends to make policies in the influence of big lobbying groups.
- It leads to bribery
- corruption
- Accountability decreases.

Thus, they need to be regulated as:-

- It'll increase transparency.
- Make the work of lobbying groups legitimate & streamlined.
- Uphold the fundamental rights of citizens in a better way.
- Institutionalisation of these groups.
- Accountability of these 'll increase.
- corruption 'll decrease.

Thus, we need to regulate them

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 WORDS) 10**

RTI Act is regarded as the masterkey to good governance by 2nd Administrative Reform committee. It was passed in 2015 which gave a constitutional right to all citizens to know & have information about deeds of govt.

Its working has a lot of positives :-

- 40-50 lakhs RTI application filed every year.
- strengthened the local people. Eg - Jan Sunwai in Rajasthan.
- Civil society, NGO etc use it as a tool for & bringing justice to people.
- Transparency & accountability have increased.

But, it has a number of challenges :-

- Vacancy around 20% in PIO, CIC etc.
- Huge backlog of cases at both national & state level.
- It being ~~used~~ misused by vested interests to harass officials.

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- More than 40 RTI activists killed.
- No penalty for wrong information.
- Political parties, Judiciary outside its ambit.
- Lack of awareness amongst people.

So, we need to strengthen RTI.

Amendments proposed by govt :-

- Govt wants to decide the tenure, salary and service conditions of CIC & IC.
- It'll also have control on CIC & IC at State level.

Cons :-

- This'll reduce the independence of information commissioners.
- Against cooperative federalism as states powers are being usurped.
- Govt might subjugate RTI Act.
- It'll dilute this act.

Thus, we should not move ahead with such amendments as that'll lead to subjugating the fundamental right of citizens to know.

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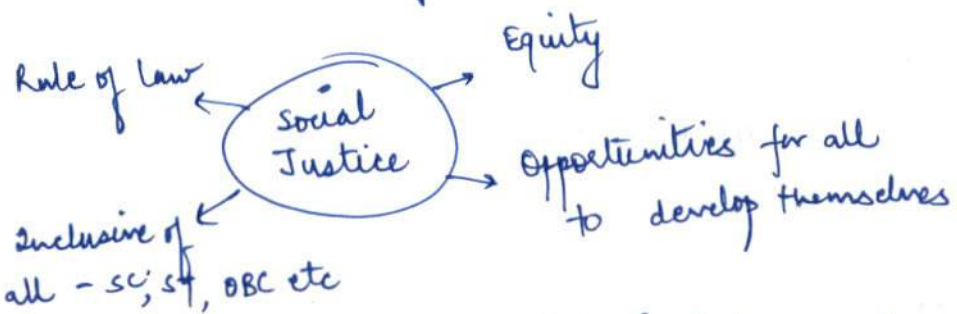
7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

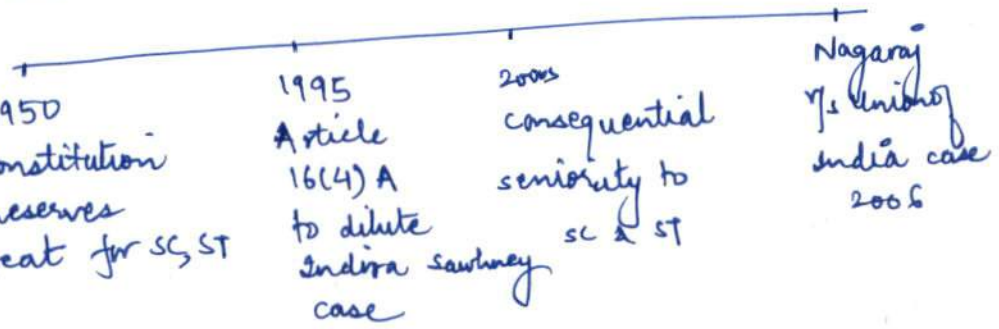
(150 WORDS) 10

Recently, the govt came out with a proposal to reserve seats for SC/ST in promotions. Supreme court also gave its nod to this.



In order to promote social justice, govt has taken an affirmative action to reserve seats for marginalised section of society under Right to Equality (Article 16).

Evolution :-



Arguments for reservation :-

- Inclusion of marginal section of society.
- Organisation will be benefitted by diverse opinions.

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- Answer to all the years of exploitation that they suffered.
- Representation'll increase in higher strata of government. Today, their representation is as low as 10% in higher jobs.

Against :-

- It might hamper the efficiency of govt.
- Against the 50% ceiling set by SC in Nagaraj case.
- Promotions must be based on merit to keep motivation & morale of employees high.
- They are already having reservation at entry level.
- It'll not address the structural problem of low literacy levels in community. Reservation is a beauty parlour approach.

We must empower them by enabling them through better education, skill development & health facilities (Capability Approach by Amartya sen) so as to move towards an equitous society.

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 WORDS) 10**

India is not only self-sufficient in food production but also export food to other nations.

Its produces enough for its people :-

→ 1st largest producer of milk, meat, highest livestock population.
→ 2nd in rice, wheat, soyabean production.
→ Large stocks in FCI godowns & Right to food for everyone under NFSA.

But still, its people don't have enough food :-

→ India has largest number of malnourished & poor people.
→ 40% food is wasted in India.
→ Double burden of malnourishment & obesity.
→ Accessibility of food & its affordability a problem
→ Tendulkar line - 21.9% poor people in India
→ corruption & leakages in PDS system.
→ Lack of political will.
→ Role of intermediaries, hoarding & black marketing.

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Major interventions taken by govt :-

- ICDS scheme in 2002 to cover all children in age 0-6 & lactating & pregnant mothers.
- National Food security Act, 2013 to provide Right to food to 2/3rd of population.
- Mid Day Meal scheme under SSA & RTE Act, 2006.
- Fortification of food with vitamins etc.
- Distributing iron folic tablets to girls in schools.
- POSHAN Abhiyan launched Recently.
- Chhattisgarh - PDS Model

It is only by Poshit Bharat that we can attain saksham & sakshar Bharat.

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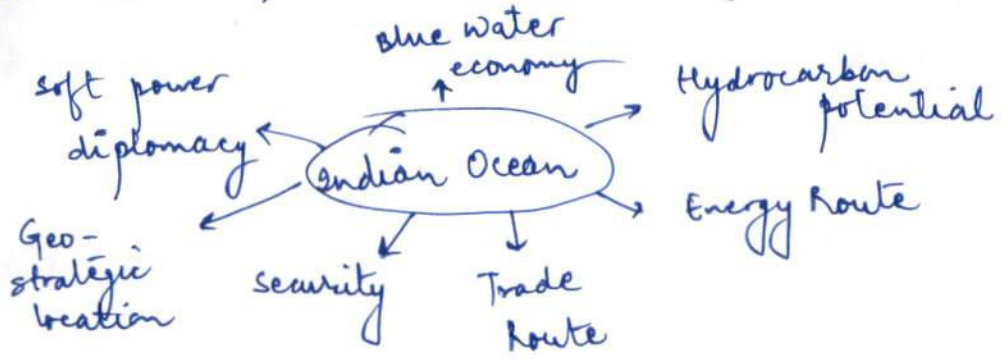
9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.

(150 WORDS) 10

Indian Ocean has assumed large significance today not only in geopolitical but economic, social and strategic terms.



Economic Dialogue :-

- More than 80% of world's trade passes through it to strait of Hormuz, Malacca & Bab-el Mandab.
- Potential for hydrocarbon.
- India's trade (2/3rd by volume) pass through this.
- security against smuggling, piracy, narcotics, human trafficking etc.

Social :-

- Bilateral cooperation with Indian ocean states.
- People to people contacts.

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- Disaster Management - During water crisis in Male
- Soft power diplomacy in Maldives, Seychelles etc.
- Treaty with France for logistics arrangement in Diego Garcia
- India Ocean Naval Symposium by Indian Navy.

Cultural significance :-
- Project Mausam seeks to revive silk route & spice route.
- Indian Ocean Rim Association.
- Tourism potential due to cultural links.
- Huge diaspora in these nations.

India govt has launched SAGAR - sea for security & growth for all in Region to realise its vision of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Of late, India is taking larger responsibility in world stages for management of global commons like space, hydrocarbon in oceans, Antarctica, climate change etc. It is not only promoting rules-based order but also actively participating in the formulation of policies at global level.

This can be shown as follow:-

- INDC - In Paris climate summit, India pledged INDC voluntarily to reduce its carbon footprint and increase reliance on solar energy.
- Launching of International Solar Alliance along with France with its headquarter in Gurugram to help increasing solar energy production in countries between Tropic of cancer & capricorn.
- Greater support to LDC & Island Developing states in WTO as they are most affected by

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climate change.

- Its National solar Mission to increase solar production to 100 GW by 2022 is in line with COP 15.

- Today, India has become more proactive in dealing with climate change & leading other IIIrd World countries in (Kyoto protocol) in the same rather than a passive recipient earlier.

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Finance commission is the constitutional body set up after every 5 years by the President under Article 280.

It is also called the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism and is responsible for vertical & horizontal sharing of resources in the nation.

It is a quasi-judicial body which has the following role :-

→ It sharing of net proceeds of taxes between Union and states is determined by Finance commission along with the formula which determines this division.

→ It governs the principle that gives the grants in-aid to the state.

→ Augments the consolidated fund of state to supplement the resources of local bodies.

→ Any other matter referred by President.

The government recently set up 15th Finance

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commission under N.K. singh. Along with the above constitutional role, it is also asked to find out performance-measurement tools in government.

The issues which are debated wrt 15th Finance commission's Term of Reference are :-

i) 2011 census :- As against 10% weightage of 2011 census population in 14th Finance commission, this commission has to take 2011 census population only. It is opposed by southern state which have gone for population limiting factors.

ii) GST Council :- GST council overlooks the division of indirect taxes between Union & states & amongst them. The role of FC wrt GST council isn't clear.

iii) The TOR are unilaterally decided by centre without involving state. This is against cooperative federalism.

iv) The 14th FC had led to increase in devolution from 32% to 42% to states. This is

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to be reviewed by 15th FC as there are reports of underutilisation of these funds.

v) ToR wants to curtail borrowing by states from 3% to 1.7% of GSDP curtailing their capital expenditure.

vi) Ease of Doing Business :- It will promote this but it should not be at the cost of public welfare and development of society. Education, health, employment must be top priority for Union & states.

The ToR must be decided by a multistakeholder approach involving not only states but also citizens, civil society, NGO etc. It should be Transparent & participative in its functioning with active involvement of experts, academia etc.

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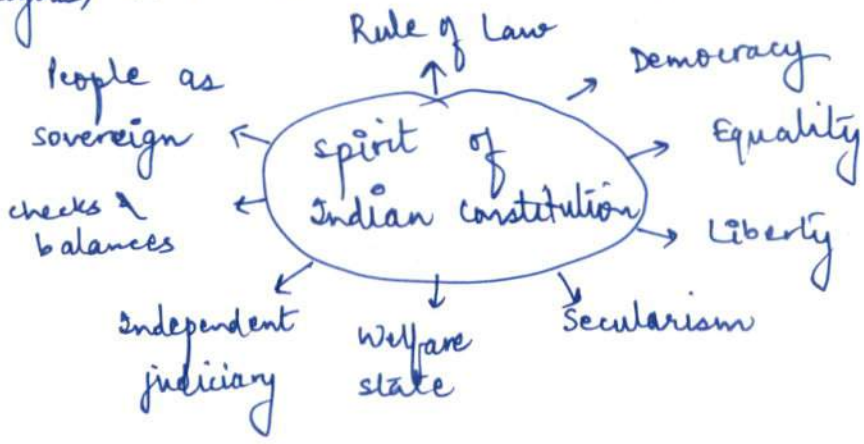
12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Indian constitution was influenced by our rich history, Indian values, freedom struggle, other constitutions of that time and leaders idevlogy etc.

It came into being on 26th January, 1950 and it is one of the largest written constitution in the world defining Union, states, their powers, citizenship, fundamental rights, DPSP etc all at one place.



Influence of Indian Values :-

- Article 40 :- DPSP focusses of formation of village panchayats at local level.
- Local self-determination - has come from ancient times (Vedas- ur, sabha, samiti) and

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has given way to 73rd & 74th constitutional Amendment Acts (PRIs and Urban Local Bodies)

- Promotion to cottage industries (DPSP)
- Paying respect to our national flag, national anthem & other symbols (Article 51A - Fundamental Duties)
- Gandhian values in DPSP have largely been influenced by Gandhiji's idea of swaraj.
- Secularism - It is a part of basic structure of constitution and is a result of tolerance towards all religion & unity in diversity in India.

Influence of democratic & socialist Movement :-

- French Revolution - The idea of equality, liberty and fraternity have been borrowed from here.
- American Revolution - The ideas of written constitution, independent judiciary, fundamental rights etc have been taken from here.
- Russian Revolution - socialism & welfare state as objective, fundamental duties have been derived from them.
- British constitution :- The westminister type of government, structure of our polity, office of

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Prime Minister etc have been taken from here.

Influence from Indian Freedom struggle :-

- Article 39A giving equal rights to men & women, healthy living environment is a tribute to workers' participation.
- Abolition of untouchability was taken from socio-economic reform movements.
- Universal Adult Franchise & a constitutional right to vote for all.
- The GoI Act, 1935 was a major act which determined the structural aspects of the Indian constitution.

This shows that we have borrowed a lot from other constitutions, our Indian Freedom struggle & assimilated them with Indian values so as to get a unique constitution fit for us.

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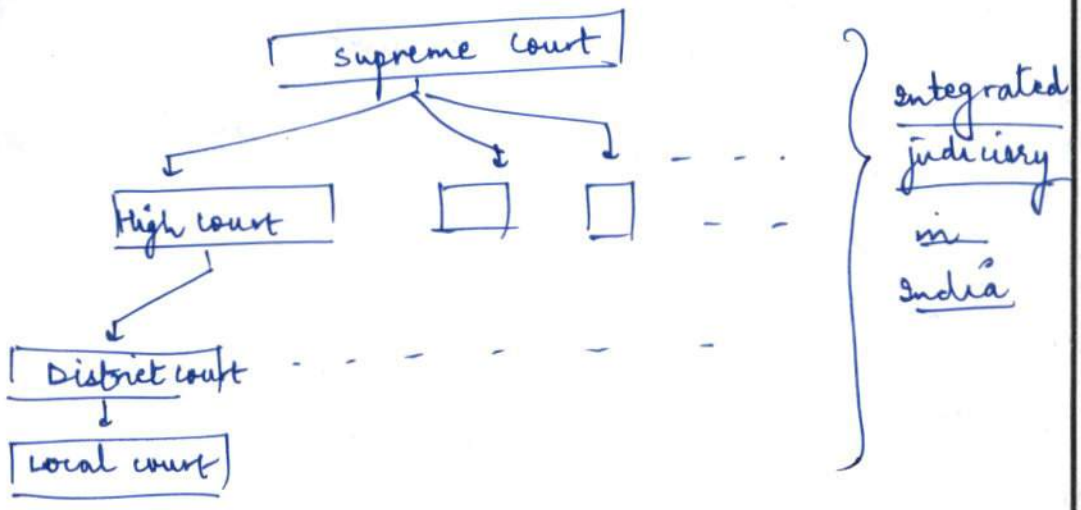
13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Judiciary is the third organ of the state and is responsible for ensuring justice for all, grievance redressal and interpreting substantial questions of law.

Its independence is paramount & it is a part of basic structure of our Indian constitution (Kesavanand Bharti case, 1973).



Importance of independent Judiciary :-

- Constitutionalism :- It is necessary for checking the misuse of power by legislature and executive. It declares any unconstitutional law as ultra-vires & quashes it. (section 66A of IT Act)

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- Upholds the accountability of the government
- It by judicial activism ensures proper functioning of state - Eg- Vishaka guidelines, 7 directives of Police Reforms in Prakash singh case.
- It ensures social Justice. Eg - Transgender case (NALSA case), quashing of Article 377 of IPC recently, Right to Education, ~~Right to~~
- It comes out with modern & liberal judgements for development & advancement of society. Eg. Right to Privacy in Puttuswamy case.
- It comes out in support of people against govt's excesses. Eg - POSCO issue, Recent sterlite issue etc.
- It is the guardian of Fundamental Rights of citizens by 5 writs. Eg- Habeas Corpus, Mandamanus etc.

As it is so important, it is safeguarded by our politico - constitutional set up :-

- Appointment :- After 3rd judge case in 1998, the judges are appointed by collegium system

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with no interference from executive.

- The conduct of judges, their judgements etc can't be discussed ~~exc.~~ in Parliament except in proceedings of removal of judge.
- The salaries, pensions of supreme court judges & pensions of High court are charged upon consolidated fund of India.
- No say of govt in transfers, service conditions, appointment of staff of courts.
- They are removed by a very rigourous procedure and requires a special majority in Parliament (Not even a single judge has been removed so far).

However of late, there are many issues like press ~~jud~~ conference by senior judges of SC, allegations of corruption ~~on~~ CJI, high vacancies in courts, around 3 crore cases pending in courts etc. We need to resolve this so as to make it empowered as well as accountable for its working.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Indian polity is defined as quasi-federal in nature by Granville Austin, Ivor Jennings etc. Although we have a federal polity but along with a number of unitary features.

Indian Polity

- Federal Provisions
  - separation of power
  - written constitution
  - Rigid constitution
  - Independent judiciary
- Unitary Provisions
  - Emergency
  - Office of Governor
  - Integrated judiciary
  - All India services

We have come a long way from single party structure in 1950s (Rajni Kothari, Riggs) to cooperative & competitive federalism today.

coalition era

- 1947
- 1967 — 1st democratic upsurge, Non-Congress govt at state
- 1970s — Janta govt
- 1989 — 2nd democratic upsurge
- 2014 — 3rd democratic upsurge, Majority govt at centre → 2018

The Indian federalism has matured a lot as :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Fiscal federalism :-
  - → After 14th Finance commission, the devolution has increased from 32% to 42%.
  - → Flexi funds have increased to around 34%.
  - → scrapping of Planning commission and restructuring of centrally sponsored schemes (NITI Ayog)
  - → special category status removed &
  - → now states can borrow without centre's approval.
  - → Implementation of GST & GST council giving 2/3rd voting rights to States.

- Political Rights :-
  - → NITI Ayog came up in 2016 having representation of states.
  - → setting up of Inter state council (Article 263), CM conference etc.
  - → Inter-state water disputes to be solved through a standing committee (New water Bill)
  - → More say to regional parties and their grievances.
  - → NITI Ayog's FAD scheme for balanced growth.

However, a number of structural problems remain :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Economic :- More power to centre vis a vis states in taxation.
  - still a number of tied funds.
  - central schemes although launched by centre but implemented by states.
  - SCS category demand by Andhra Pradesh
  - states' fiscal health continuously declining due to UDAY bond, 14th FC etc.
- Legislative - Encroaching upon states subjects.
  - GST council deciding rates of taxes bypassing state legislature.
  - Role of Governor (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Manipur)
  - Article 356 - President Rule
- Executive - All India services
  - Frequent resort to President Rule
  - Deployment of ~~XX~~ central forces. Eg - AFSPA in J&K
  - No adequate power to IIIrd tier ie local bodies.

We need to work on these issues and resolve them in an amicable and cooperative way so as to move towards collaborative & cumulative federalism.

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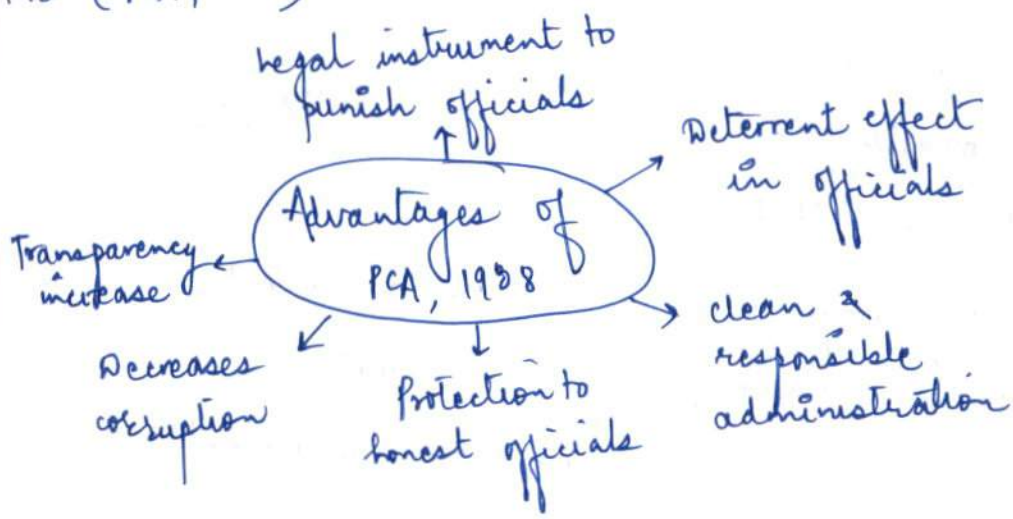
15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

India ranks 81 out of 180 nations on corruption Perception Index conducted by Transparency International. Government has recently come up with amendments in Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (PCA, 1988) to deal with it.



It prevents the honest officials from harassment

- Prior approval for prosecution - For any civil servant (retired or working), if any investigation is to be done, it needs prior approval from higher authority.
- Definition of misconduct - now includes only misappropriation of funds & amassing of

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property disproportionate to the income.

At the same time, it takes stringent action against corrupt officials:-

- Bribery :- Not only ~~gorro~~ taking bribe but giving it is also a criminal offence. The bribe-giver can report about this in 7 days to the concerned authority to escape punishment. It reduces collusive as well as compulsive corruption.
- Forfeiture of property - This helps to attach the property amassed by the corrupt officials so as to fasten the judgement.
- Fast-track courts - to punish & hear the cases under PCA, 1988 → Timely resolution in corruption cases will handle the less conviction rate & deter the officials.

But, it has certain problem areas like:-

- 7 days is a short period to complain against giving bribe. What if the police doesn't register an FIR.

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- The prior sanction for ~~app~~ investigation & prosecution has been struck down by supreme court earlier.
- It has a number of 'vague terms' like lawful sources of income etc.
- It doesn't address the institutional, structural & procedural lacunae in system which leads to corruption.

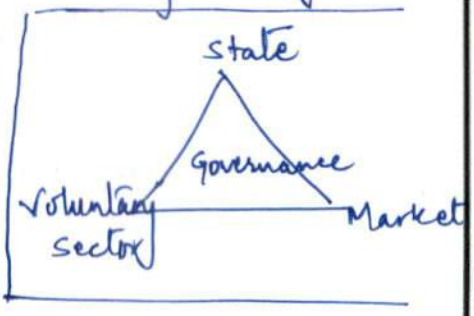
As ARC II recommended, we need to bring civil services code for civil servants along with institutional support and procedural reforms that support honesty and punish corruption in the govt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

Voluntary sector is regarded as the IIIrd pillar of governance in new era of good governance along with market & state. It refers to organised institutional mechanisms or group of people who strive to make a better world by serving marginalised.



It comprises of NGO, civil society, media, pressure groups, interest groups etc.

Role of voluntary groups
- Development at grassroot level
- Grievance redressal
- Attach people with govt
- socio-economic development
- Accountability
- welfare administration

Thus, they have a large role to play today.

However, they are facing a number of issues :-

- Legitimacy crisis :- The govt recently increased the strictness in regulating this sector. They are to licensed every 5 years now & FCRA norms have been streamlined.

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- Security - According to 2015 IB Report, a lot of NGPs are foreign funded & are working for hampering development. Our GDP was negatively affected by 2-3% due to their protests.
- Accountability - Although they influence policy making, but are not accountable for their working to anyone.
- Internationalisation of Voluntary sector - Due to globalisation, there is an increase in Global voluntary groups which are very large. → Threat to small & local voluntary organisations.
- corruption, nexus, crony capitalism have influenced this sector also.
- Misappropriation of funds - There are allegations of funds going to naxalist & terrorist groups through them.
- Thus, we need to regulate them. This ~~need~~ brings the need for a National Accreditation Agency :- (~~NAA~~)

Function - This ~~NAA~~ body will monitor, regulate and give ratings to voluntary organisations.

- It'll be autonomous in nature.

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- This will regulate the functioning of this sector.
- Has the powers to punish the ill-motivated voluntary organisations.

Benefits :-

- It'll increase the trust of citizen as well as state on them.
- Better coordination & coorperation ~~to~~ in policy-making & policy-implementation.
- Accountability ~~ll~~ increase.
- Security risks & development loss due to bad organisations'll reduce.
- better channelisation of scarce resources.

This is high time that we pass the adequate legal provision to set this agency. This will ensure 'saska sath, saska vikas' in true sense.

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17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 WORDS) 15**

A teacher is regarded as the one who moulds the future of the child and make him a better citizen who is able to reach to his potential (Dr APJ Abdul Kalam)

A teacher has a very important role in learning outcomes of children as :-

- she develops the cognitive skills of the children.
- Develops ethical & moral standards.
- Teaches him basic maths, science, history etc.
- Introduces him to the world.
- Develops various pedagogical methods for individualised teaching.
- sharpens his mind that is able to recept ideas.
- Makes him creative and innovative by making studies interesting.

for this, we require quality teachers that is possible by good teacher training.

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Good Teacher Training → Quality teachers → Good learning outcomes → Quality education

But in India, teacher training is in dismal state :-

- Lack of adequate teacher training institutes :- They are more in urban areas leading to regional disparities. Lack of adequate infrastructure in these (eg teaching labs etc)
- Lack of integration with ICT, e-education tools. Teachers aren't trained to handle computers, laptop etc.
- curriculum - old & outdated, lack of periodic updation
- Uniform size fits all approach instead of focus on individualised learning system.
- The students who go for teacher training are not good academically. Its no more considered a noble profession.
- The program focusses on rote learning methods. (TSR Subramanian committee)
- Lack of motivation in candidates.
- Lack of adequate number of quality trainers

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- Lack of internships and industry-academia linkage.
- Lack of proper regulation of these institutes.

Measures needed :-

- National Policy on Education by TSR Subramaniam recommended setting up of Teacher Education Universities for quality teachers.
- Regular audit of these institutions.
- Behavioural change - Teachers to be respected.
- RTE - better quality curriculum design for DIET etc with regular upgradation.
- Use of e-tools for education of teachers. Eg - NPTEL, SWAYAM.
- A national-wide exit test for teachers (as recommended for doctors)
- Focus on ~~behavioural~~ individualised teaching methods
- Increasing the number of quality teachers trainers.
- Using retired bureaucrats' experience (Anubhav app), civil society, NGO (Pratham etc).

It is only by good teachers can we light the way to New India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Ayushman Bharat was launched in budget 2018-19 by Indian government. It has two components - i) Health & wellness centre and ii) insurance cover. It provides a holistic coverage of primary, secondary & tertiary healthcare.

Features :-

i) AYUSHMAN Bharat will lead to establishment of 1.5 lakh health & wellness centre by upgrading PHCs and establishing new ones so as to cover the primary healthcare needs of India.

ii) National Health Protection scheme - It leads to insurance to around 100 crore families upto Rs 5 lakh per family for secondary & tertiary healthcare.

Significance :-

→ It is world's largest social security scheme.
→ Holistic view of health.
→ cover 50 crore people out of 1.2 billion population.
→ use of SECC data by states to identify beneficiaries (More rational way)

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Benefit :- It'll benefit the poor families.
→ Decrease out of pocket expenditure.
→ Focus on both preventive & curative aspects.
→ Make health affordable, accessible for all.
→ Right to Life ensured for everyone.
→ Social capital increasing → better economic development.

However, it has a lot of obstacles to face :-

- Funding :- With government (central) offering just 10,000 crore rupees, the rest will come from states. But states are not fiscally so strong.
- Infrastructure :- We have a lack of adequate doctors in present PHCs also with around 30% vacancies. How will we sustain new 1.5lakh centres.
- The services can be availed in NHPS in any government or private hospital. But, there is a huge price difference amongst two.
- Identification of beneficiaries by states might lead to political interferences.
- There is a risk of increase in litigations due to insurance claims by people.
- Although govt notified some 600 services, but that's not comprehensive coverage of diseases & services.

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- Risk of misuse of scheme to divert funds due to increasing corruption in society.
- Lack of adequate awareness about scheme.
- seeding it with Aadhaar card may bring in same inclusion - exclusion error (PDS - Jharkhand issue) & privacy concerns.

Although the scheme is promising and a right step, but as National Health Policy recommends, we should focus on health as well as nutrition like yoga, WASH, lifestyle changes, sanitation etc so as to lead to a healthy & prosperous nation. Only swasth Bharat can lead to Saksham Bharat. (Vice President)

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 WORDS) 15**

In the 21st century, we are living in an Asian century (Modiji). In this, both India & China are emerging as promising world leaders.

India
- Largest democracy
- Huge soft powers
- Good relation with almost every nation due to historic ties
- Diaspora abroad - high remittances
- Huge market

China
- Largest forex reserves.
- Huge economic power
- Large funds on disposal
- One country, one party
- One of largest economy in the world.

India can't match china's financial clout :-
- China has huge foreign reserves & political stability to maneuvere fiscal and monetary policy. Eg- Yuan devaluation to affect trade.
- In Africa, its contribution is around 5-7 times of that of India.
- Huge infrastructure development across the world - One Belt One Road, BRI initiative in Asia & Europe. and Africa (partially)

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- challenge to international financial institutions like IMF & WB by NADB, BRICS Bank, CRA etc.

India, on the other hand can't match china in economic terms but diversifying to increase its diplomatic profile :-

- 3C approach → culture connectivity & cooperation.

culture - India is home to origin of 3 major religions - Hindu, Jainism & sikhism & has considerable Muslim population. It is promoting this as soft power there. Eg - Project Mausam

connectivity - Increase in people to people contacts, increase in tourism, air trips to be increased.

cooperation in development - It is training their students (various scholarships), their army, youth, SHG etc.

- Asia Africa growth corridor - in Africa by India & Japan to develop industrial corridors, economic developments etc.
- solar energy - They are major beneficiaries of 'International solar Alliance'. 'solar Mama' project is a huge success in Africa.
- Increase in trade - Agreement in pulse exchange,

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import of diamonds, FTA with various nations in Africa.

- Indian Ocean - Indian Navy has also cooperated with Eastern littoral states & coastal states so as to provide safety & security in the region.
- We provide untied development assistance to these nations.
- Focus towards enabling them by capacity-building, technical training, sustainable development instead of resource extraction approach by China. (ITEC)
- India - Africa Forum summit - attended by a number of African nations.

Thus, India has diversified its operations in Africa promoting its diplomatic ties with Africa.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 WORDS) 15**

America under Trump administration has resorted to putting sanctions on a number of nations. The 2 on its hit list now are - Iran & Russia. It is also engaged in trade wars with china, Mexico, canada etc.

It has an adverse relations on India & its ties with these nations.

Indo-Iran Relation :-

- chabahar deal was signed recently but its may not be able to reach its potential due to USA signing out of JCPOA unilaterally.
- India is also financing a number of infrastructure projects like Zaranj-Delaram connectivity etc, Farzad gas oil plant etc. They'll be hit.
- Energy security of India - we importing a large oil from Iran.
- Dollar imperialism - India, Iran'll have to find out back-channel banking routes

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as was the case earlier.
- Indo Iran trade will be hit.
- Not only this, the various infrastructure connectivity projects like INSTC, TAPI pipeline are in limbo.

India - Russia :-
- America came out with CAATSA to prevent the deal of S-400 aircraft & military tanks import from Russia.
- Defence sector hit due to these sanctions.
- Russia is also inching close to china & Pakistan due to USA's pressure on India.
- SCO with Russia & china & Quad with USA on other hand needs careful handling.
- Russia is also necessary for energy security and trade relations.

Because of these sanctions, not only our ties with Russia & Iran are affected but also with neighbouring states like Afghanistan, Middle East etc degrading Indian image as a sovereign independent nation

USA's recent trade war with china, Mexico etc are also leading to dumping of steel &

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aluminium affecting domestic industry.

Steps to taken by India :-

- Strategic Autonomy - It refers to having an independent stand according to economic & national interests irrespective of any unilateral pressure. India's entry in SCO & Quad is an indication of same.
- Going ahead with Iran & Russia as the relations are historic and well-built, time-tested in nature.
- Diversifying relations with many nations by not depending on USA entirely.
- Use & encouragement of ~~multi~~ rules-based multipolar world.
- Reforming UNSC, WTO, UNGA etc.
- Engaging Indian diaspora all across the world.

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07 SEP 2019

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1230)

Name of Candidate	NUPUR GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6667
Center	ORN	Date	4/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Enumerate the factors responsible for the decline of Mughal empire in India. How did it help in the expansion and consolidation of British power? **(150 Words) 10**

भारत में मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसने ब्रिटिश शक्ति के विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की?

Mughal rule started in India with Babur in 1526 & saw various great rulers like Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jahan etc.

However, it culminated in 1857 after Bahadur shah Zafar was deposed from throne.

Factors responsible for decline of Mughal Empire:-

1) Aurangzeb's policies - Aurangzeb's policy towards Jats, Marathas, sikhs, his Deccan expedition, reliance on true Islam rang a death knell.

2) No able administrator to rule Mughal empire - several wars of accession to thrones, meddling by court nobles like Sayyid brothers etc.

3) Zamindari system, Jagirdari crisis in

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no land was left to give to jagirdars.

4) Economy - in ruins, huge taxes collected, high exploitation of peasants, artisans,

5) Lack of geopolitical awareness & wishes of several western companies.

6) Lack of scientific inventions - No research & development for science, army etc.

7) Finally a number of successor states like Hyderabad, Awadh etc.

How it helped in expansion & consolidation of British Empire?

1) The lacunae of governance created by Mughals was easily filled by British.

2) Policy of divide and rule among various ~~wa~~ conflicting rulers.

3) No centralised political system to unite India after Mughals.

Although Marathas showed some resistance but after 3rd Panipat war & Abdali's invasion, they were also decimated giving way to British to conquer India

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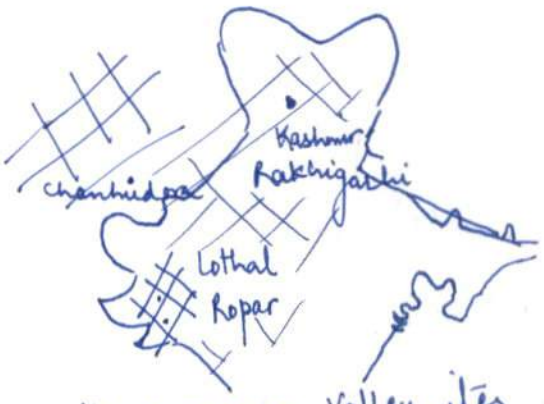
2. Elucidate the key features of the Indus Valley Civilization with examples from prominent archaeological findings. **(150 words) 10**

प्रमुख पुरातात्विक खोजों से उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indus Valley civilisation, also called Harappan civilisation dates back to 6th century BC.

It is still regarded as a model for urban planning and known for its art and craft.



Harappan Valley sites

Key features of Indus Valley civilisation are :-

1) Urban planning - Well-laid plan for architecture & plan of urban areas.
   - 90° Houses made of burnt bricks
   - well-laid sanitation system.
   - Rows cutting at 90° - well laid out grid system.

2) citadel separated by lower elevation town for common people.

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3) Cultural sites - Presence of Great Bath in Mohenjodaro, granaries in Harappa city.

4) Language - The script of Harappan inscriptions are still unknown.

5) Artifacts - Dancing girl statue of bronze, priest, bull, various anklets, terracotta toys, pearls show the superior sculpting skill of then artisans.

6) Pottery - Red clay or NBPW pottery.

7) Nature - worship - Mother Nature, Pashupathi symbol along with animals, trees etc were worshipped.

8) Trade - They used to trade from Mesopotamia, Kerala as local currency has been found there.

Thus, Indus Valley civilisation is still considered to be a modern civilisation.

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3. Various internal and external factors shaped the national movement in India. Assess the significance of the period of the first world war in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को विभिन्न आंतरिक एवं बाह्य कारकों ने स्वरूप प्रदान किया। इस संदर्भ में प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की अवधि के महत्व का आकलन कीजिए।

National Freedom struggle was a combined result of a number of internal & external factors.

During first world-war ie 1914-1918, we see Home Rule Movement, Revolutionary Nationalist Movements & Non cooperation Movement in 1920.

Internal factors :-

1) Oppressive British policies - dissatisfaction after GoI Act, 1909; oppressive tax system on peasants, artisans, large unemployment etc.

2) Middle-class freshly educated & influenced by western thinkers - able to lead the movement.

3) Failure of Swadeshi Movement - split in congress, failure of Extremists to give direction to youth.

4) Socio-religious reform movement.

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External factors :-

1) Russian Revolution, 1917 & rise of socialism
2) Influence of Russian & Irish nihilists on revolutionists in this phase.
3) First world war as war fought for colonies (Paris Treaty)
4) Bad treatment meted out to Turkey & its dismemberment.

Significance of Ist world war :-

1) Economic :- It first led to price rise, then price fall leading to rut in Indian industries, huge unemployment, poverty as well as heavy taxation.
2) It increased the nationalism by giving a new lease of life to Freedom struggle.
3) Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant & Tilak (in 1914)
4) Inclusion of extremists again in congress
5) Ghadar Revolt, surya sen's dacoity attempt etc.

It further showed the true exploitative & mercantilist nature of British to Indian masses.

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4. Highlight the contribution of EV Ramasamy Periyar in challenging conservatism and instituting socio-political reforms. **(150 words) 10**

रूढ़िवाद को चुनौती देने और सामाजिक-राजनीतिक सुधारों को आरंभ करने में ई. वी. रामास्वामी पेरियार के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

EV Ramaswamy is a well-known socio-political reformer during 19th century and is fondly called 'Periyar' in south India.

challenging conservatism :-

1) He was against Brahminical domination :-
- led Vaikom satyagraha in which he placed a demand for Temple entry of lower caste people.

2) Crusader for caste system abolition and women rights.
- Advocated education of SC, ST, women

3) Led 'self Respect Movement' in south India
- completion of marriage without priest.

Instituting socio-political reforms :-

1) He formed 'Justice Party' after

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

resigning from congress in 1920s to work for upliftment of lower caste.

2) Advocated education as well as employment opportunities for such people

3) He also advocated reform in lower caste - ie leaving alcohol
- interdining
- intercaste marriages
- equal property rights.

4) He also opposed sati, polygamy, purdah system, female infanticide.

Thus, EV Ramaswamy was a great crusader of human rights in South India.

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5. Enumerate the important features of Subsidiary Alliance policy during the British rule. How did this policy help in the expansion of the British rule in India? **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान सहायक संधि की नीति की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस नीति ने भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विस्तार में किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की।

Subsidiary Alliance took roots in Indian polity in Wellesley's time.

Features of subsidiary policy :-

1) A British resident'll be placed in the court of Indian ruler.
2) Indian ruler had to maintain a contingent of British army at his own cost.
3) He can't enter into any agreement with other European powers.
4) In return, brilishers will save him from any imminent danger.
5) If he isn't able to pay British, he would have to cede his territory to them.

Subsidiary policy helped in following way for expansion of British rule :-

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1) They were able to maintain a large army contingent at other's expense.
2) British resident always sought to further the British interests in the state.
3) They acted as buffers against any foreign invasion. Eg - Treaty with Sikhs to have buffer against Russian invasion.
4) It also led to huge expansion in territory. Eg - Awadh, Mysore, Punjab etc.
5) It also eliminated to Napolean danger completely.

Subsidiary Alliance paved a great foundation for consolidation & expansion of British empire.

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6. Discuss the emergence, significance and decline of the Home Rule League movement during the freedom struggle of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान होमरूल लीग आंदोलन के उद्भव, महत्व और पतन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Home Rule League Movement was started in 1916 as a response to first World War by Annie Besant & Tilak.

Annie Besant - in whole India including Bombay except places of Tilak's League
- George Arundale as its secretary.

Tilak - in Central Province, Maharashtra (except Bombay), Bihar, Berar etc.

Emergence of Home Rule League Movement:-

1) Failure of Morley-Minto reforms to satisfy Indians.
2) High economic exploitation - ruining of Indian industries, peasants, artisans, unemployment.
3) Modelled on lines of Irish Home Rule League.
4) First World War as war for colonies amongst imperialist powers.

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5) leadership by Besant & Tilak.

Significance :- It worked on mass awareness programs. Eg - Reading room, newspapers etc.
2) Increased nationalism in masses.
3) Gave an impetus to both Moderates & Extremists to come together on a platform.
4) Demanded dominion status / self govt on lines of Australia & New zealand.
5) Promoted the inclusion of extremist into congressional fold.
6) Various leaders - Lala Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru, JL Nehru, Subhash Bose joined it.

Decline →
1) severe government repression - by Rowlatt Act, Defence of India Act etc.
2) Tilak had to go abroad - leaderless.
3) Govt indicated reforms in anil - Montagu chelmsford Reform - alienating Moderates.
4) coming up of Gandhi.

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7. Pahari school of painting constitute a significant part of India's cultural heritage. In this context, throw light on the Kangra style of painting.
(150 words) 10

चित्रकला की पहाड़ी शैली भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग का निर्माण करती है। इस संदर्भ में, चित्रकला की कांगड़ा शैली पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Pahari school of painting is associated with hills, mountain regions of Indian subcontinent.

They are a significant part of India's cultural heritage as :-

1) Miniature painting.
2) story telling through paintings
3) Folk love & Radha-Krishna images.
4) Use of local materials and colors.

It has 2 schools -

1) Dogra school ~~under~~ in Jammu & Kashmir
2) Kangra school in Himachal Pradesh.

Kangra style of painting has following unique features :-

1) Origin in Himachal Pradesh.
2) Based on love and folk love.

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Example - Jayadeva - Gita Govinda'.
Satsai,
Bhagwat Purana.

- Paintings of kings also done.
- Huge nature depicted - trees, leaves large strokes of brushes
- Hugely intricate designs used in Kangra style.
- Colors made by natural vegetables & flowers locally grown.

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8. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was a far-sighted realistic leader with great diplomatic and military skills. Discuss in the context of his contribution to national freedom struggle. **(150 words) 10**

नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस उत्कृष्ट राजनयिक और सैन्य कौशल रखने वाले एक दूरदर्शी यथार्थवादी नेता थे। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उनके योगदान के संदर्भ में इसपर चर्चा कीजिए।

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was fondly called as 'Prince among Patriots' by Gandhiji. Recently, our govt named 2 islands in Andaman & Nicobar in his rememberance.

Realistic Leader :-

1) Second World War - He wanted to fight against British while it was already engaged in 2nd World War with the aid of rival nations - Japan, Germany

2) He even made a provisional government and declared himself PM. He declared war on Britain in that capacity.

3) He considered state to be separate from religion & culture - Didn't go into meddling religion with politics.

4) Advocated socialism - Trade Unionism, student union etc.

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Diplomatic skill :-

1) He defeated Pattabhai sitarammaiya, a candidate backed by Gandhiji himself in a congressional election in 1939.

2) Twice the president of Indian National Congress.

3) He formed Forward Bloc after exitting congress.

4) He also negotiated successfully with Germany, Japan etc for having prisoners of war.

Military skill :-

1) Leader of Indian National Army formed by Mohan chand.

2) He formed Rani Jhansi Regiment to give representation to women.

3) He not only made INA but also modernised it by modern weapons, Training etc.

Thus he was a great leader of her freedom struggle.

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9. Numismatics and epigraphy have played a significant role in reconstruction of ancient Indian history. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

मुद्राशास्त्र (न्यूमिस्मेटिक्स) और पुरालेखशास्त्र (एपिग्राफी) ने प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के पुनर्निर्माण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Numismatics can be defined as study or collection of coins while epigraphy is the study of inscriptions engraved on scriptures, edits, caves, stones etc.

They ~~ga~~ play a significant role in reconstruction of ancient history.

Numismatics :-

1) Availability of coins of Gupta age in far regions like Mesopotamia, Roman Empire highlighted established trade with those regions.

2) The purity of gold & silver coins was highest during Gupta age & it declined with their fall → showcased the declining wealth of these kingdoms.

3) The image of a king playing Veena showed kings to be patrons of music. Eg - Samudragupta.

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4) sometimes, they also have some phrases written. eg - Religious lines etc showed religion to be playing major role in rule.

Epigraphy :-

1) The Ashokan Major & Minor Pillar Inscriptions are major source of administrative & solio-economic information.
2) Used pillars for spreading of religious messages too. Eg- Ashokan XII Major Edict about Dhamma.
3) A pillar praising valour of Samudragupta by Virahimihira informs us about Gupta empire.
4) Even material used, style of making show their craftsmenship. Eg- Delhi Iron Pillar.
5) They also show rights enjoyed by females. Eg- a construction work done by donation given by daughter of a Gupta king.

Thus, they both are great sources for reconstructing our past.

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10. Among various modes, trade played an important role in the spread of Indian culture abroad in the ancient period. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

विविध साधनों के साथ-साथ, व्यापार ने भी प्राचीन काल में विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian culture got transported to various parts of the world through transport, travellers, pilgrims, and trade etc.

Role of trade in spreading Indian culture :-

1) Ashoka, Mauryan ruler had trade relations with west, south-East & East Asia. He transported buddhism to these areas.

2) silk Route & spice Route - India was an important destination joining Europe & south-East Asia. ~~Here~~

3) Apart from trading in Indian goods, the Indian style of living also got very famous. Eg- Religion, food habit, tradition etc.

4) India - birth land of Hinduism, Jainism & buddhism. The Gujarati merchants not only spread Jainism but also

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constructed a number of temples in various parts of world.

5) The Indian textiles - cotton, pashmina, spices etc in great demand in world. The traders took full advantage by transporting these.

Not only Indian culture was spread but it also got influenced by global culture. Islam came to India in 3rd century in Kashmir via trade route.

Other methods of transporting / spreading culture were :-

1) cultural exchange programe - missions sent by kings.
2) War / conquest of region.
3) Education -

But trade is an important channel as it promotes people to people contacts & spreads the culture in bottom-up approach.

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11. Critically discuss the contribution of the Indian capitalist class in the freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में भारतीय पूँजीपति वर्ग के योगदान पर समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian capitalist class emerged in second half of 19th century both as a result of indigenous factors (rise in education, wealth, demand, enterpreneurship spirit) and extraneous factors (1st & IInd world war, British policies) etc.

Contribution of Indian capitalists :-

1) Some of them joined the Congress Party. eg - Jamnalal Bajaj.
2) Financial support to congress party & Indian freedom struggle. Eg - GD Birla, Jamshedji Tata etc.
3) Active support to Gandhian policies & decisions taken by INC :- They also boycotted the Round Table Conference when INC boycotted.
4) Preparation of Bombay Plan by Tata, Birla, other business houses.
5) They realised it that their development

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is possible only in an independent India.

6) They even pressurised the government to accept INC demands. Eg - Establishment of FICCI in 1920s.

They saw their interests better secured under indigenous govt & blamed British govt for unfair tax policies & its failure to support these industries at infant stage.

However, at times, we also see the roadblocks posed by capitalists in freedom struggle :-

1) Any prolonged mass agitation, instability against their interest. The withdrawal of NCM in 1922 and ~~con~~ Civil Disobedience Movement is sometimes said to be because of them.

2) Rise of left wing / socialism in Congress in 1930s wasn't taken nicely by them.

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3) They were always in favour of talks & compensation with government.
4) Open attacks by Nehru, Bose etc on them.

Thus, overall although Indian capitalists participated in freedom struggle but their participation was limited due to differing economic interests.

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12. What were the expectations behind the introduction of permanent settlement by the British in Bengal? Why did the Zamindars default on payments under this system initially? Also provide reasons for the system not being extended much beyond Bengal. **(250 words) 15**

बंगाल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा स्थायी बंदोबस्त की शुरुआत करने के पीछे निहित अपेक्षाएं क्या थीं? आरंभ में इस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत ज़मींदार भुगतान करने में विफल क्यों रहे? साथ ही, इस प्रणाली को बंगाल से बहुत दूर विस्तारित नहीं करने के कारणों को भी बताइए।

Permanent settlement system was introduced by cornwallis in 18th century in Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.

Features :- Fixed payment to be done by zamindar
- Fixed income for EIC
- Zamindari rights to be forfeited in case of non-payment
- 10/11 to govt & 1/11 to zamindar

Expectations from Permanent settlement :-

1) Landlords to be made an ally of Britishers as they were given freedom to extract as much as they want from peasants.
2) Freed Britishers from the hassles of collecting revenue.
3) Ensured stable & fixed income for East India company - It was to reviewed periodically.

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4) As zamindars were given long-term rights, it was expected that they'll take steps for increasing the productivity of land. → shifting the burden for agriculture modernisation to zamindars.

Zamindars, however, defaulted on payments as:

1) Too high fixed payment decided by EIC ignoring the vagaries of nature, monsoonal dependence. The farmers defaulted resulting in default by zamindars.

2) Sun-set clause - Zamindari rights to be forfeited on the evening of default of payments.

3) Initially, this forfeiture led to auction of zamindari rights again. Here the same zamindar got zamindari at lower price ⇒ Economic incentive.

4) General lowering of price of crops due to slowdown in economy & less demand.

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5) Too strict implementation & lack of flexibility.

Reasons for not extending it beyond Bengal:-

1) Permanent settlement was one of the experimentation done for land revenue along with Mahalwari, Ryotwari system etc.

2) The revenue would have got fixed at same level → Disincentive for EIC as they can't increase it in case of good harvest.

3) Different geographical areas had different traditional system – In south, no zamindars present.

4) A lot of protests in Bengal due to oppressive zamindari system.

Permanent settlement gave fixed income for EIC but exploited peasants & increased their indebtness & misery.

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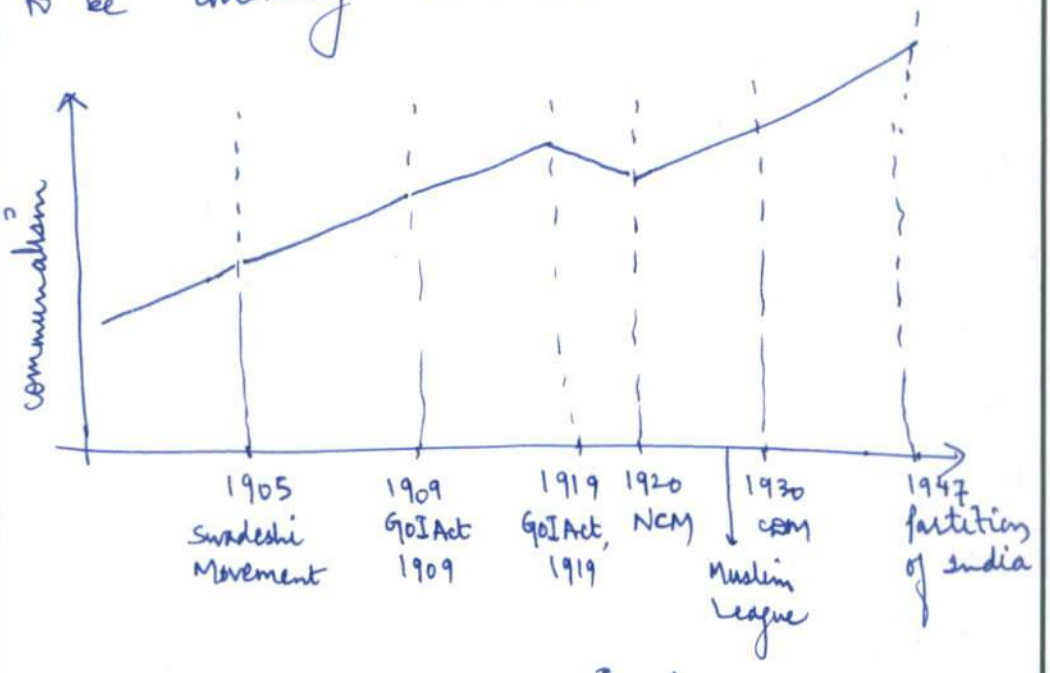
13. Communal consciousness arose as a result of socio-political and economic transformation of colonial India. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

सांप्रदायिक चेतना का उदय औपनिवेशिक भारत के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक और आर्थिक रूपांतरण के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Communal consciousness can be defined as considering one's own religion to be superior than others & believing their interests to be contrary to others.



Following factors gave rise to communalism:-

2) Socio-political Transformation

1) British policy of divide & rule - Giving separate electorate under Morley-Minto reforms.

- Propping of Nawab Salimullah, Muslim League, Aligarh Movement.

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3) Religious & social Movement :- * They painted Indian history along communal lines. Ancient History as glorious Hindu phase and Medieval History as glorious Muslim phase.

* Various revivalist Movements - Hindu Mahasabha, Shuddhi Movement of Arya samaj, Wahabism in Islam etc.

* Even some national leaders supported religion in order to fuel nationalism. Use of ~~swaraje~~ shivaji, Ganpati festivals, tieing of rakhi, bathing in holy rivers not liked & accepted by all. Eg - Tilak.

* Both Hinduism & Muslim religion full of superstition and ill-practices - Degraded position of women, lower caste.

* Illiteracy & low awareness about real meaning of religion also fuelled communalism.

Economic Transformation :-

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1) Britishers changed the land titles, land & property rights & brought rex rex.

2) This benefitted Hindus more than Muslims as they were better educated, better property etc. ~~this~~

3) They got more access to educational institutions & got more employment. This was used by some Muslim leaders like sir Aga Khan, Aligarh school of thought to fuel communalism.

4) Communalism was a direct result of underdeveloped economy.

Economic under-development → More unemployment → More unrest → Communal consciousness.

However, there were other factors like Hindu Mahasabha, ~~Hindu~~ Muslim League, Congress - League Pact of 1916, increasing unrest among minorities & lack of nationalist leaders to bind all people together also which gave rise to such communalism.

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14. What were the arguments advanced by Swarajists for entry into councils and why was this move being opposed by others within the Congress? In this context, highlight the successes and limitations of the Swaraj Party on their entry in councils. **(250 words) 15**

परिषदों में प्रवेश के लिए स्वराजियों द्वारा दिए गए तर्क क्या थे और कांग्रेस के भीतर अन्य लोगों द्वारा इस कदम का विरोध क्यों किया जा रहा था? इस संदर्भ में, परिषदों में प्रवेश के संबंध में स्वराज पार्टी की सफलताओं और सीमाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

After the winding up of Non-cooperation Movement in 1922, Govt of India Act 1919 gave way for electoral councils at state & central level.

Here there were 3 choices in front of INC:-

1) To join the council - favoured by swarajists
2) Not to join & carry on the constructive works - favoured by No-changers
3) Carry on silent protests against govt.

Arguments advanced by swarajists :-

1) councils to be used as an alternative forum for opposing British.
2) It, by no means suggests that they'll adjust to British governance. Rather, act for bending or mending the council.

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3) It'll be used to keep the morale and motivation of masses high.
4) They'll try to oppose all the bills directed against Indian interests.
5) If they wouldn't join the council, it will be used by pro-British people & undermine national interests.

Major proponents - CR Das, Motilal Nehru.

This move was opposed by others as :-

1) This'll shift the focus of Congress from constructive works like Hindu-Muslim unity & promotion of khadi.
2) Might lead to corruption amongst legislators.
3) They were skeptical of this strategy due to its limitations.
4) Wanted to work on ground level so that masses can be prepared for new struggle.

Nevertheless, Swaraj Party was formed by CR Das & it got merged with INC to fight elections.

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Success of Swaraj Party :-

1) It won 42/100 seats in central legislature.
2) It was able to win majority of non-official seats at various provinces like UP, Bengal etc.
3) Exposed the real intentions & massive exploitation of people through powerful speeches, debates etc.
4) Were able to defeat govt at various bills → Public safety bill, Trade Act etc.
5) Vithal Bhai Patel selected as ~~President~~ speaker of central Assembly.
6) They all resigned after Lahore Resolution, 1929.

Limitations :-

1) Disruption has its limitations.
2) Not able to continue with various coalitions due to different interests.
3) Not able to synchronise well with No-changers.
4) Corruption had started to creep in.

But Swarajists strengthened nationalism in India.

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15. Provide an account of inscription and monuments that are chief sources of information about the Vijayanagara Empire. In this context, also highlight the key features of the Vijayanagara temple architecture. **(250 words) 15**

उन अभिलेखों और स्मारकों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए जो विजयनगर साम्राज्य के संबंध में जानकारी के प्रमुख स्रोत हैं। इस संदर्भ में, विजयनगर मंदिर स्थापत्य की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Vijayanagara Empire was one of the most splendid kingdom in ancient India.

It not only boasted of prosperous agriculture coastal regions but also temples, inscriptions, monuments etc.

Inscription :-

Example - Hampi inscription, Srirangam copper plate inscription etc.

1) They provide information about the land donated to temples, schools etc.
2) Land tax, revenue etc to be collected.
3) Some were for official purposes.
4) Provided information about the king, his valour, various wars be fought

Monuments :-

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1) Intricate art, mastery over sculptures
2) Raw material procured not only from local sources, but also from far off regions.
3) Various state-of-art technology used in some monuments.
4) Large ~~rot~~ royal palaces show richness & pomp.

Features of Temple Architecture :-

Example - Virupaksha Temple, Vithalswami temple etc.

1) Symbols of Dravidian architecture.
2) Large mandaps, long corridors around central shrines.
3) Gopurams & large temples - showed engineering marvel of that time.
4) Indo Islamic architecture elements used in temples.
5) Temple as an integral part of city - usually it was also a hub of main

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economic activity

6) Walls highly decorated, intricate carvings, geometric patterns.

7) Even statues of kings & queens found in temples.

Vijaynagara empire was, thus a symbol of rich cultural heritage in Ancient India.

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16. India has a long civilizational history. In this context, highlight the significant contributions from ancient India in science, mathematics and medicine. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का सभ्यता संबंधी एक लंबा इतिहास रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, विज्ञान, गणित और चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में प्राचीन भारत के महत्वपूर्ण योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India was not only a land of Indus valley civilisation, but also birthplace of 3 major religions -
- Hinduism
- Buddhism &
- Jainism.

It was also very advanced in the field of science and technology, maths, medicine etc with contributions from a number of thinkers.

Science :-
~~Maths~~
1) Aryabhatta credited with finding out that sun is centre of solar system - also found out position of planets etc.
2) Varahmihira - moon rotates around Earth & Earth around sun.
3) Vaisheshika school - found atom.

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4) Metallurgy practice - Iron pillar of Delhi, Buddha image from Bihar etc.

5) Nagarjuna wrote a book on alchemy.

6) Ship-building very advanced in South India.

Maths :-

1) Aryabhatta in Aryabhatiya - trigonometry, area of equilateral triangle.

2) 'Zero' invented by India.

3) Bhaskaracharya - algaebric equations.

4) sine, cosine tables, Roman numerals, decimal numbers etc owe their origin to India.

Medicine :-

1) Charaka - Charaksamhita - talks about various diseases & their cures.

2) Sushruta - famous disciple of charaka - famous surgeon.

3) Ayurveda as a branch of medicine has its origin in ancient India.

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4) Yoga school promotes healthy living and high thinking.

5) Healthy lifestyles with preventive and ~~prom~~ curative healthcare focussed in India.

Thus, ancient India was a treatise of traditional knowledge which is used even today to understand nature & human body.

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17. Over the years, the nationalist movement successfully created an ideology and culture of democracy and civil liberties that became a source of its strength. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

समय के साथ, राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन ने लोकतंत्र और नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं की विचारधारा और संस्कृति का सफलतापूर्वक सृजन किया जो इसकी शक्ति का स्रोत बनीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian national movement not only achieved freedom from foreign british rule but also ~~achieved~~ succeeded in creating a democratic culture & civil liberties in India.

Democratic culture :-

1) It united all the people against British rule.

2) Gandhiji's 'truth' & 'non violence' were used as weapons to mobilise mass.

3) Universal adult franchise, equal voting rights were asked in Nehru's Report in 1928.

4) Indian National congress was built on democratic lines - congress working committee, Provincial committee etc. Its membership was open to all & fees kept minimum for more public participation.

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5) Home Rule league Movements, swadeshi Movements, moderates etc all encouraged active discussions, debates amongst public to educate them.

6) Various movements like ~~India service league~~, servants of India, Hindustan socialist & Republican Association, Anushilan samiti encouraged democratic thinking, equality & critical mindset.

Civil Liberties :-

1) Resolution of fundamental rights in Karachi session of INC, 1931 gave freedom to speech, freedom of property etc to people.

2) Many nationalist leaders opposed restrictions on civil liberties :-

- Tilak through Kesari
- Lala Lajpat Rai, bal Gangadhar Tilak,
- Gandhiji through Young India.

3) Socialist tilt in INC towards 1930s & 1940s - Formation of trade unions,

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labour unions under it.

4) Integration of farmer, labour interests with freedom struggle was a master-stroke of Gandhiji.

5) They all advocated prison rights (Bhagat Singh), opposed Public Safety Bill, Rowlatt Act etc. Huge outcry after Amritsar Jallianwala Bagh massacre & Hunter commission findings.

Thus Indian National struggle paved a solid foundation for democratic and India which gave civil liberties to its people. Inclusion of Part-III of Indian constitution (Fundamental Rights) was a result of freedom struggle.

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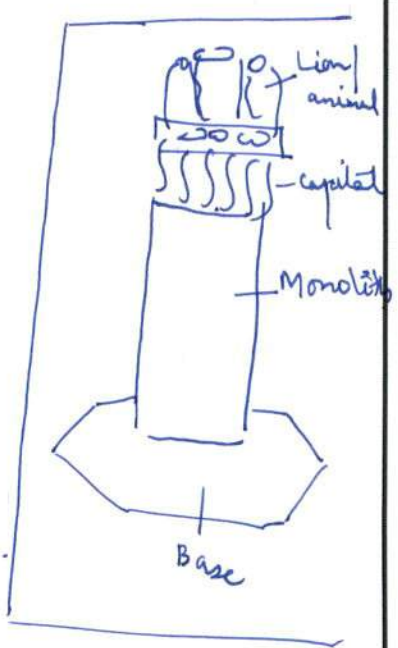
18. What are the salient features of the Ashokan Pillars spread across the Indian subcontinent? Also, mention the key message contained in the Ashokan edicts. **(250 words) 15**

सम्पूर्ण भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में फैले हुए अशोक के स्तंभों की प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, अशोक के अभिलेखों में निहित महत्वपूर्ण संदेशों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ashokan pillars are an important source of information about Ashoka & Mauryan empire.

Example - Sarnath pillar



Features:-

1) Made of monolithic piece of stone.
2) Chunar sandstone.
3) Height - usually 40-50 feet.
4) Had an abacus or rectangular & square shaped base.
5) Shaft usually tapering to narrow at the top.
6) Capital usually made of lotus shaped or bell-shaped.
7) Wide use of animals, chakra etc.

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Eg - 4 back to back lions in Sarnath pillar engraved on a ~~rectangular~~ circular base having animal motifs like horse, bull, elephant etc.

It was accepted as National Emblem in India.

Key Messages :-

1) Religious - spread of dhamma, Buddhism etc done through pillars.

2) cultural - Mutual toleration, respect for other religions, respect for elders depicted here.

3) Wheel - showed justice and change.

4) Also a symbol of victory or annexation of new empire.

5) Sometimes also used to tell about new policies of administration.

6) Also used for official purposes, Land revenue etc.

They are a rich repository of Ashoka's contribution to ancient India.

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19. Why is it argued that Non-Cooperation movement and Khilafat agitation represented a new stage in the growth of Indian national movement?

(250 words) 15

यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि असहयोग आंदोलन और खिलाफत आंदोलन ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के विकास में एक नवीन चरण का प्रतिनिधित्व किया?

Non-cooperation Movement and Khilafat agitation were launched at the end of first world war (1920) with Gandhiji as its main leader.

Earlier movements -

Swadeshi & Boycott Movement (1905)
Home Rule League (1916)
Rowlatt Act Satyagraha (1919).

Main reasons for NCM & Khilafat Movement :-

1) Economy - War time recession, huge unemployment, price glut, repressive tax policy
2) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Hunter Committee Report.
3) Dismemberment of Turkey & ill-treatment of Turkey after first world war.
4) Lack of satisfaction from GoI Act, 1919.

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Major leaders - Gandhiji
Ali Brothers

They represent a new age in Indian National Movement as :-

1) Hindu-Muslim Unity :- The participation of Muslim masses in NCM was on an unprecented scale. Even Muslim League lent its support.

2) Mass :- It involved masses & they from now, became an integral part of national movement.

3) Use of satyagraha, truth & non-violence as major tools by Gandhiji against British cooperation.

4) Reinvention of Congress - Congress reorganized into congress working committee at centre, Provincial committee at states, linguistic committee at local level. Its membership fee reduced to enable mass participation.

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5) Gandhiji & his style of leadership accepted & established at all-India level.

6) Violence to be rejected - The chauri-chaura incident in February, 1922 led to taking back of NCM. It created mass awareness that violence'll not be accepted as a tool for achieving freedom.

7) Severe govt repression - Various civil laws, detention laws passed by govt to curb the NCM Movement.

8) Integration of personal interests with national interests - No chowkidara tax, Eka Movement in UP, No Rent campaigns etc got aligned with it. Also it saw involvement of females on a large scale.

Thus, NCM heralded a new beginning in Indian freedom struggle

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Like the Bhakti saints who were engaged in breaking down the barriers within Hinduism, the Sufis too infused a new liberal outlook within Islam. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

भक्ति संतों की ही भांति, जो हिंदू धर्म में अंतर्निहित बाधाओं को दूर करने में लगे थे, सूफी संतों ने भी इस्लाम के भीतर एक नए उदार दृष्टिकोण का समावेश किया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Bhakti Movement started in 7th century AD against brahminical domination.

Examples - Alvars & Nayanars in Tamil Nadu
Chaitanya Mahaprabhu - Orissa
Maharashtra -
UP - Kabir
Punjab - Guru Nanak.

They broke various barriers in Hinduism :-

1) Focus on individual devotion to God rather than reliance on Brahmins. The various Traditions, culture, rituals & worship were simplified to make it a more personal affair.
2) Opposed caste system.
3) Women upliftment - against lowly treatment, sati, female infanticide etc.

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4) Against untouchability.
5) sought to fight superstitions, black magic, orthodoxy in religion.
6) Universalism - All God as 'One'.

At the same time sufism infused a liberal outlook in Islam:-

1) They also believed in universalism that all the religions have same message.
2) Guru-shishya parampara - pir-murid wherein disciple gets a teacher to take him to God.
3) communal harmony, spiritual devotion to God.
4) opposed lowly treatment of lower caste & opposed untouchability
5) close contact with common masses.
6) More of an internal reform movement. That used music for ~~reach~~ meditation & prayer to God.

However, of late, it ~~was~~ started getting associated with mysticism, other worldly beliefs.

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and lack of able leaders towards the end led to its decline in Muslim community.

Overall both Bhakti Movement & Sufism added reality ~~to~~ and personal touch to religion in India.

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07 SEP 2019

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	NUPUR GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6667.
Center	ORN	Date	3/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Inspite of being 50% of total population, women represent only 11.4% in Parliament. Their representation in state legislatures is more dismal.

Govt has come up with 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill for increasing political participation of women.

Features - Maximum 1/3rd seats to be reserved for females at National & state level.

Merits for such reservation :-

1) Increase in political representation of women
2) More inclusive and representative Parliament.
3) Issues like health, sanitation, education come to front when ladies are more → Eg- in PRIs & urban local

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bodies.

4) Deal with patriarchal notion of society.

5) Equal status of women ensured.

Challenges for 108th Bill:-

1) Will of politicians across political parties.

2) Women themselves willing to take such posts - Eg- Panchayat Pati syndrome in PRIs.

3) Low status of women due to patriarchy.

On top of it, reservation isn't a panacea for low representation of women. It is also due to various socio-economical reasons like less literacy amongst women, lack of their empowerment, lack of awareness and social influence.

We need to work on all these multiple fronts besides 108th Amendment Bill to make an equitous and inclusive India.

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2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Inspite of reserving seats for SC & ST in public employment by way of A 15(4) & 16(4), the representation of SC & ST in higher posts is abysmally low. [Just 3-5%].

Thus, there have been many steps taken by govt as well as supreme court to make these posts more inclusive.

* 77th constitutional Amendment Act gave way for Article 16(4A) → promotions of SC & ST to be reserved
  - consequential seniority

  Article 16(4B) → carry forward policy.

* But SC in 1992 in M. Nagaraj case ~~INDIRA SAHWNEY CASE~~ gave certain benchmarks:-
  1) state to give proof of backwardness
  2) Not adequate representation of SC & ST in higher posts
  3) Efficiency not to get hampered due to such reservation.

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* Here supreme court had reversed its stand taken in Indira Nagaraj case in which it had held such reservation to be unconstitutional.

Pros of Reservation

1) More inclusiveness and representativeness in public organisations.
2) Social Justice.
3) Undoes the historical wrong.

Cons of such policy :-

1) Usually benefits cornered by rich & affluent SC, ST – The really needy people get marginalised again.
2) Efficiency suffers.
3) Demand of various other communities to be given similar reservation.
4) More of a political populism.

Inspite of reservation, govt must work to give health, education & skills to SC, ST (Empowerment Approach of Amartya Sen). Also, creamy layer can be introduced in SC, ST (as suggested by supreme court).

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3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Autonomous district councils are made under the 6th scheduled areas in the states of ~~Arunachal Pradesh~~ Assam, Mizoram, Tripura & Meghalaya.

Features - constituted by Governor
- Have legislative & financial functions
- Also work as judiciary to solve local disputes
- Funds given by consolidated fund of state.

Inspite of they being constitutional in nature, they are underperforming because :-

1) Lack of funds - Most of funds are tied funds, delays in getting funds & lack of adequate taxation powers.

2) Lack of functionary - don't have necessary staff, expertise is lacking in governance matter - usually governs by rule of thumb.

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3) Lack of adequate functions – It has overlapping functions with state ministries & departments.
4) Lack of inter-sectoral coordination.
5) Lack of adequate participation of locals ie tribal people – inadequate support by NGOs, civil society. Also bureaucratic apathy.
6) Corruption.

Measures to reform them :-

1) ARC II says activity mapping must be done in order to clearly demarcate their roles, functions & responsibilities.
2) Adequate & timely provision of funds by states & finance commission to supervise the same.
3) Increase in awareness about ADC by roping in NGO, civil society etc.
4) Mandatory social audit to be done by ADC of all the govt developmental programs.

We need empowered ADC to have empowered tribal areas & thus, a developed India.

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Official secrets Act is a British legacy which was passed in 1923 so as to preserve all the govt information & further the British interests.

But after Liberalisation, privatisation & globalisation there was an increase in need of transparency. Thus, we passed Right to Information Act 2005 after CM's Conference.

Rationale behind continuance of OSA, 1923 :-

1) Security and integrity of nation.
2) Espionage, sedition dealt.
3) Maintenance of foreign relation.
4) Important for critical arms like army, navy, nuclear establishments etc.

Yes, RTI must be given precedence over OSA :-

1) OSA is a British legacy. It considered citizen → servant & govt as master.

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But today, govt → servant, ~~state~~ citizen → master.

2) section 22 of RTI says that it has precedence over OSA.

3) section 8 of RTI also give various provisions wherein information is withheld from public.

4) RTI leads to transparency & OSA sheds secrecy. ARC II says RTI to be masterkey to good governance.

NO, It shouldn't get precedence :-

1) National security & integrity is paramount.

2) The democratic culture isn't yet mature in India & RTI can be misused by vested interests.

3) New challenges - cyber laws, molecular war, environmental change, water war etc emerging.

ARC II recommended that RTI must be given precedence over OSA However, we can add its clauses to National security Act so as to have a balance between openness & security.

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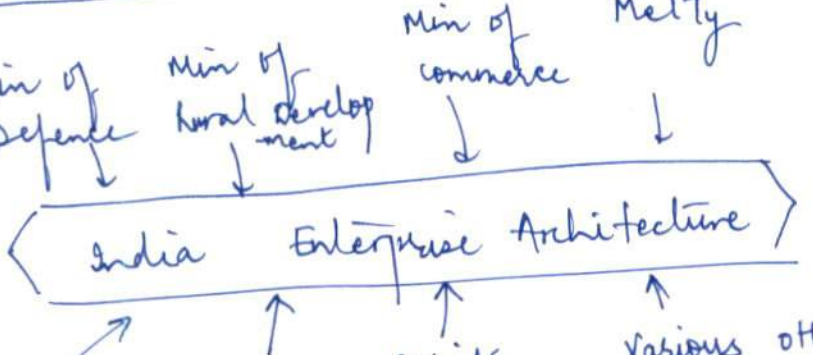
5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

India enterprise Architecture framework treats the govt of India as one enterprise. It is a 'whole of govt' approach to give holistic experience to the citizens for availing different govt services.



It'll give ONE govt experience to entities & aims to standardise, streamline all the govt processes on one site.

Principles of IndEA :-

1) Integration of various ministries & departments

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and to deliver their services.

2) Holistic & Comprehensive experience of citizen entity.

3) SDG Linkage - SDG aims linked to IndEA.

4) Inter-sectoral & inter ministerial cooperation & coordination - Data sharing

5) Use of technology - Mobile phones mandatory for delivery of services.

How it can improve governance?

1) Efficiency & effectiveness will be increased.

2) More transparency - More accountability.

3) Most cost-effectiveness as better resource optimisation.

4) Less delays - Faster service.

5) IndEA to become a model for 'Agile Governance' → Better service delivery.

But, there are some challenges :-

1) Till now, the ministries working in silo - Difficult to integrate them.

2) Need huge expertise.

Data is the new oil as suggested by Economic survey. IndEA can usher in faster growth using the same oil.

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6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Cooling off period can be understood as mandatory time period, say 1-2 years, after retirement only after whose completion, the person can take next job.

It is right now 1 year according to civil services conduct Rules, 2014 & if a civil servant wants employment before its completion, he has to seek the permission of centre.

Rationale :-

1) Reduce the misuse of public office and power.
2) Decreases corruption by increasing accountability
3) Decrease the politicisation of civil servants - Maintains their neutrality.
4) Ensures independence of civil servants.

But, there have been a number of violations of such cooling off period :-

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~~Eg:-~~ Retired civil servant ~~made~~ allowed to join a private firm, Reliance Industries.

This calls in for a rebook at civil services conduct Rules:-

1) UPSC to decide further employment instead of it being a discretion of central government.

2) Even after the completion of cooling off period, they must not be allowed to join the firm of the sectors in which they have served.

3) In wake of increasing life expectancy, Economic survey 2018-19 makes an appropriate case of increasing the retirement age itself.

4) Reducing discretion in public activities so that even officers at higher levels of policy formulation aren't able to tweak policies favouring private interests.

Apart from these, there must be a code of Ethics for all civil servants to guide an ethical conduct as recommended by ARC II.

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7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

India is still grappling with malnutrition.

Stunting - 38%.
Anaemia - 50% girls & females
Wasting - 28%.
IMR, MMR, neo-natal deaths - also high

In this scenario, govt has come up with POSHAN Abhiyan to eliminate malnutrition in India by 2022.

Features of POSHAN Abhiyan :-

1) Convergence of all national govt & state govt schemes.
2) ICT - Led - Real time updation of data through mobiles, tablets etc.
3) Implemented by ASHA, MNM, Anganwadi workers.
4) To be funded by 60:40 pattern between union & state.
5) Synergetic approach - Ministry of Health, child & family Welfare, Mo HRD, MoWD all to take coordinated part.

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6) ICDS - common Application software for real time monitoring & feedback.
7) Competition & incentivisation.

How is it an improvement? :-

1) Community participation - by involving ASHA, Gram Panchayat, NGOs, SHG etc.
2) Earmarking of funds for nutrition mission.
3) Mission-mode approach for transparency & accountability.
4) focus on not only curative but also preventive healthcare - awareness generation programs.
5) Outcome & output monitoring - focus on reducing stunting to 25%, IMR by 2% etc.
6) Incentivisation - Nudge theory better suited for behavioural change.

We need to be Kuposhan-free Bharat in order to become a sashakt Bharat by 2022.

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8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has become a hub of generic medicine manufacturing in the world. It is the low-cost drug that is equivalent to branded drug in terms of appearance, dosage, effect etc but produced through alternative methods.

Need for generic medicine in India :-

1) Out of pocket expenditure very high in India - Around 78%.
2) Low availability of branded drugs in rural areas.
3) Low cost of generic drugs.
4) Produced locally, so not reliant on imports of these medicines.
5) Also used for soft skills abroad - India supplying these in Afghanistan, Africa.

But still, the availability

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and adoption of such drugs is low :-

1) Doctors - do not prescribe these drugs
   - Nexus amongst doctors & big pharma drug dealers.
   - Loss of medical ethics.

2) Raw material - India dependent on china for Active pharmaceutical ingredient.
   - The generic drug manufacturers have to wait till patents of actual drug expires.
   - Reverse engineering to make such drug has its own limitations.

3) Lose incentive for pharmacist to sell these drugs due to less profit.

4) Poor supply chain management - Even quality of these drugs are in question.

5) Lack of proper regulatory regime.

steps taken by govt :-

1) Jan Aushadhi scheme
2) PM Bharatiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana
3) Directive to doctors to write generic drugs by MCI.
4) Mohalla clinics in Delhi where they are distributed free of cost.
5) Plugging loopholes in its supply chain by making its procurement online.

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9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Multilateral rule-based trading system became a norm for global trade after globalisation in 1990s. We saw WTO, ~~A~~ various multilateral agreements like FTA with ASEAN, TPP, RCEP etc.

Features
- Transparent, accountable
- Proper grievance redressal system
- Rule-based system
- Deterrent effect
- seeks to lower direct & indirect ~~tax~~ trade barriers.

But, there are a number of challenges faced by them today :-

1) Growing protectionism - Donald Trump's 'Putting America First', China's 'currency manipulation', Brexit etc.
2) Rise in regionalism - RCEP, TPP challenge regime of WTO.
3) Rise in bilateral agreements rather than multilateral agreements.

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4) Growth in vacancies :- USA deliberately delaying judges appointment to WTO Appellate Body.

5) Lack of consensus - WTO on majority of issues - resulting into deadlocks as in Doha Round.

6) Lack of power to enforce its orders.

Measures to be taken :-

1) Filling of vacancies in WTO as soon as possible.

2) Making the decisions majority based (2/3rd) rather than consensus-oriented.

3) Developing nations like India, China, Brazil to take a lead to revive WTO as multilateralism is better suited to all everyone's interests.

4) Giving adequate powers to WTO for enforcing its orders.

5) Better rules to be framed with periodic updation & revision so as to suit changing needs.

We need to revive WTO so as to have an equitous & balanced growth in the world.

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10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

After the end of Cold-War, the trade between India & USA has increased manifold to $ 160 billion. They have a target to achieve $ 500 billion trade in near future.

Impediments affecting India-USA trade relation :-

1) Tariff & Non-Tariff Barrier → Donald Trump recently insisted for reduced tariff by India (~~Harlo~~ Harley-Davidson case), it
→ also imposed tariffs on steel & Aluminium
→ Various sanitary, phyto-sanitary ~~tariffs~~ barriers by USA.

2) IPR issue - India's reluctance for evergreening of patent, generic medicines are also a concern

3) Lack of market access to India, especially
- H1B visa
- Mode 4 service delivery
- Pharmaceuticals, agricultural exports.

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4) S-400 case - India Russia relation is also taken as negative by USA.
5) Recent domestic procurement in case of solar cells under ~~FN~~ solar Mission, ~~E~~-commerce policy guidelines by Min of Commerce etc.

USA has withdrawn India from Generalised system of Preferences. It allows duty free entry of selected goods from given nations.

Negative fallouts
→ Indian exports to USA will decrease.
→ Increase in duty 'll reduce competitiveness
→ Affect on MSME, agricultural, electronic goods.

Positive :-
USA says that GSP is for low developed economies & India ~~to~~ no longer needs this special preference.

Instead of crying for GSP, we must recalibre & strengthen our global value-chain system to make our exports more competitive in USA market. India can use its diplomacy to have more market access from USA.

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11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary is one of the most important organ in a democratic set up which is responsible for - adjudication
- substantial question of law
- guardian of constitution.

This it needs to be independent. Its independence is ensured by :-

1) constitution :- Article 32, 226, 142, 124 ensure their independence.
2) Appointment by collegium of judges.
3) Removal by special majority in Parliament.
4) Their ~~con~~ salaries, expenditure etc ~~cant~~ ~~be~~ charged upon consolidated fund of India.
5) Posting, promotions transfer all decided by judiciary without executive interference.

Although, we have given various safeguards for judicial independence,

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but they aren't accountable :-

1) Not under ambit of RTI, 2005 inspite of supreme court saying it to be a fundamental right.

2) Cases of corruption against SC, HC judges :- Even CJI was said to have conflict of interest in Trosad Education Trust case.

3) Press-meeting of senior judges of Supreme court showed opaqueness in its functioning - Against Master of Roster doctrine & arbitrary handling of cases.

4) striking of NJAC as it was against judicial independence.

5) Appointment - culture of uncle judge, nepotism, opaque functioning of collegium.

6) ~~Abu~~ Arbitrary use of contempt of court provision.

7) There is also huge pendency ~ Around 3.5 crore pending cases for which judiciary must be held accountable.

We need balance ~~between~~ between both as :-

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1) Accountability 'll uphold public trust
2) Only a clean judiciary can ensure clean politics, executive & legislature.
3) Not only the justice has to be done, it must also appear to have been done.
4) Transparency, openness 'll lead to more meritorious individuals joining judiciary.
5) Strengthening of democracy.

It can be done by :-
1) Passing Memorandum of Procedure as soon as possible to fill vacancies.
2) Bringing them under RTI.
3) Technology - National judicial grid, e-courts etc.
4) strict implementation of Judicial standards & Accountability bill.

We need an independent as well as accountable judiciary in New India.

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has a Parliamentary system of democracy. It has various ministries & departments formed under Rules of Business Act;

It is usually headed by a secretary as administrative head & minister as political head. We have around 70-75 ministries & 100-120 departments.

Department
↓
Line
↓
Wing
↓
Attached Office
↓
Field Office

Strengths of departments :

1) Efficiency - They are repository of knowledge & skill.
2) Ensure smooth operation of their area of functioning.
3) coordination amongst various stakeholders. - They provide a link between policy formulation & policy implementation.
4) staff agency - involved in assisting the

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attached ministry.

5) Effectiveness of govt service delivery as they work in non-partisan & neutral manner.

6) Institutional Memory.

However, they have certain weaknesses too :-

1) Ad-hoc departmentalisation :-
- Too many departments having overlapping jurisdiction.
- lack of coordination amongst them.

2) Lack of research & development while forming these.

3) Formed more due to political pressures rather than sound decision-making.

4) Grisham's law - Instead of being innovative, they focus more on routine operations.

5) High centralisation and concentration of power towards top - Not able to take decision on ground level.

6) General tendency to delay, weak work culture - mai-baap attitude, chalta-

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hai culture in Indian bureaucracy.

7) sanskriticisation of corruption (Kaushik Basu).

Thus, we need to restructure our departments. 2nd ARC in its Report 'Restructuring govt' recommends that there must be periodic review of these departments & their roles, functions to be analysed. If found redundant, they should be eliminated.

Departments must be formed on the basis of principle of subsidiarity, research & analysis, etc.

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13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya sabha also called the Upper House is the second house of Indian Parliament. It is permenent in nature wherein the members get elected for a 6-year tenure.

Composition of Rajya sabha

It has 245 members (can have 250 members)

- 12 members nominated from arts, sports, literature by President
- others elected by system of proportional representation from state legislatures.

Criticism :-

1) states not given equal representation → as in USA's senate, rather based on population.
2) Used to field defeated political leaders
3) Removal of domicile requirement in 2006 further diluted its function as state's

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representative.

Functioning of Rajya Sabha :-

1) In ~~16th~~ ~~to~~ tenure of 16th Lok Sabha, Rajya sabha's performance was very low - Only 20% questions answered,
2) Frequent disruptions, walk-outs.
3) Rampant misuse of money-bill provision to bypass Rajya sabha - Eg - Aadhaar Bill.
4) The quality of debates going down.
5) Now, functions more as delaytory house rather than revisionary house.

Rajya sabha is considered secondary house not only due to composition & function but also due to :-

1) More power to speaker in Lok sabha.
2) Joint sitting - Lok sabha has edge.
3) Budget to be passed by Lok sabha.
4) It can't pass No-confidence Motion.
5) It can't pass a resolution revoking Emergency.

But still, it can't be a secondary house as:-

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1) Acts against the hasty bills & legislation of Lok Sabha.
2) Representation to eminent personalities from sports, arts etc.
3) It also has similar constitutional amendment & legislative power in ordinary matter.
4) Only Rajya sabha can create a new All-India service
5) It ensures continuity - as permanent in nature.
6) Representation in various Parliamentary committees to uphold govt's accountability.
7) Rajya sabha can ask centre to make law on state list subject in public interest.

Thus, overall Rajya Sabha isn't a secondary House as that in UK but we need to strengthen it by
- intraparty democracy
- codification of laws to be classified as money law or ordinary law
- Research & Analysis wing.

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14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Political parties are an important part in democratic system. They are generally governed by Representation of People Act, 1951 & 1956.

The funds received by political parties have time & again come under scanner due to

- Black Money
- corporate funding
- foreign funding
- cash-based funding
- Various relaxations like IT exemption.

Various legislative changes are :-

1) Introduction of Electoral Bonds in 2017.
2) FCRA amended for foreign funding of political parties.
3) Companies Act, 2013 - amended so that only 7.5%

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of profit can be donated to political parties.

4) Cash donations reduced from ₹20000 to ₹2000.

Despite these changes, there are several challenges that still remain :-

1) No political party based limit on election expenditure.

2) Opaqueness in funding.

3) Now, even shell companies can be created for purpose of political funding.

4) Anonymous nature of electoral bonds.

5) Indian elections in 14th Lok Sabha witnessed expenditure to the tune of ₹6000 crore (ADR).

Why these challenges? :-

1) Electoral bonds - give more power to party in power, also anonymous in nature.

2) Use of money & muscle power in politics - criminalisation of politics & politicisation of criminals.

3) Political parties outside RTI ambit.

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Can state Funding be a solution - Yes

1) Indrajit Committee, 2nd ARC all recommended for this after having a regulatory ecosystem in place.
2) Level playing field for all candidates.
3) Political parties'll no longer have to depend on corporates, foreign entities for donation.
4) Might decrease corruption.

No, it can't be a solution :-

1) State funding instead of replacing, might be used as a supplement to fund elections.
2) extra-burden on public exchequer.
3) Might be discriminative towards new parties.
4) Might lead to new political parties which are formed just to avail benefits.

WAY FORWARD :- 1) Intra party democracy
2) Maturing of our political culture.
3) Bringing them under RTI ambit.
4) strengthening ECI by giving it adequate powers

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15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Today, around 34% of Indian population lives in cities & it'll increase to 50% by 2050. Its total contribution to Indian GDP is however, 65%.

Urban challenges
- Pollution
- Transportation
- safety
- Affordable housing
- Economic development
- Waste Management
- Green spaces

To have a successful & long-lasting urban transformation, we need an overhaul of urban governance.

Urban Governance
- civil society, RWA, neighbourhood governance
- Under state govt
- Parastatal bodies like Delhi Jal Board, MCD
- Central govt's jurisdiction
- Urban Local Body – 74th CAA, 1993

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Various challenges in urban governance :-

1) Too many bodies having overlapping jurisdictions - leads to low coperation & lack of accountability.

2) Lack of funds for urban local bodies.
~ Only 15% funds earmarked for cities.

3) Local bodies have been depoliticised as well as disempowered.

4) District Planning Commission & Metropolitan Planning Commission (243 ZD & 243 ZE) not formed, or their recommendations not implemented.

5) Lack of devolution of power by state government.

6) Lack of adequate resources - financial, human, physical.

7) New challenges emerging today - sustainable development goals, human rights, migration, cyber terrorism, climate change etc - lack of expertise to deal with them.

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Strategies to overcome these :-

1) Empowering Urban local bodies through
- funds
- function
- functionary

2) Having an elected mayor at the head of executive committee to implement the various developmental plans (ARC II)

3) Municipal bonds to be floated by all major cities Eg- done by Pune, Mumbai, Delhi.

4) clear activity mapping demarcating the roles, responsibilities of all the local bodies.

5) MPC & MPC to be formed & empowered to make Master Plan for cities.

6) citizen participation in urban governance

Govt has launched AMRUT, HRIDAY, SMART city Mission for urban transformation. We need to transform our rural areas as well so as to make development sustainable in nature.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

SHG is a small group of voluntary people who come together for resource mobilisation through spend-thrift & savings.

Role of SHG in poverty alleviation :-

1) SHG pool their resources & lend it to others for some commercial activity.
2) Increase in credit at low interest rate.
3) Increase in savings
4) Empowerment of women - over 80% of SHG in India are women-led & women-owned.
5) Increase in income as ownership of all leads to continuous check on corrupt, spurious activities.

Example :- Lijjat Papad
SEWA, Kudumbashree, MYRDA.

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Bank - SHG linkage program :-

It was initiated by NABARD on the lines of Mohammad Younus Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.

Features - launched in 1992.
- Bank to give credit to SHG without any collateral needs.
- Easy KYC norms
- Training to SHG in ~~deco~~ financial education.

Why did it not able to ~~reach~~ succeed ?

1) Uneven formation of SHG - South India has over 90% SHG while they are more needed in UP, Rajasthan etc.
2) Banks penetration was low at that time. It is only 65% today also
3) Delay in sanctioning of loans.
4) The SHG members also came together just to avail benefit & then dissolve SHG - It defeated the purpose of SHG.
5) Widespread illiteracy, poverty
6) Bureaucratic apathy, political support not there.

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7) Lack of proper awareness generation.

Measures to improve its performance :-

1) Regional inclusive development - with SHG in all North, West India.

2) Spreading awareness about this program by involving NGO, civil society, etc.

3) Integrating SHG, Banks & Gram Panchayats for ensuring their regulation & accountability.

4) It to be made a flagship program of govt as ~~to~~ PM JDY, SBM etc.

5) Increasing bank penetration, moving such loans to Priority sector lending.

6) Direct Benefit Transfer can also be used here.

We are today moving towards SHG 2.0 according to World Bank. Thus, we need to train our SHG to online market & advertise their products, have better access to markets etc.

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is witnessing a demographic dividend phase with around 35% of its youth in the age group of 15-29 years.

NITI Aayog 2016-17 advised to invest in health & education of this youth so as to prevent it from becoming demographic liability.

Various initiatives taken by ~~the~~ govt for higher education in India:-

1) Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhyan (RUSA) - to focus on tertiary & secondary sector.

2) HEFA - Higher Education Financing Agency - to act as fund of funds to develop infrastructure in Indian universities.

3) setting of new AIIMS, IIT to provide quality education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) ~~Sta~~ start-up India scheme - incubation centres in universities, Atal Tinkering Labs, Atal Innovation Mission by NITI Aayog.

5) GIAN scheme - to have foreign teachers teach in Indian universities.

But still, a number of challenges remain :-

1) Governance - Multiple regulatory institutions like UGC, AICTE, MCI

2) Functioning - Universities more of degree distributing machines.
- Lack of employability in youth.
- Lack of vocational education & skill development.
- Lack of academia-industria linkage.
- sub-standard teaching.

3) Focus on rote learning rather than innovation, - number of patents, research papers less.

4) Too many institutes but not even 1 in top 200 in world.

5) Less expenditure by govt (Around 0.5%),

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms required for increasing quality & relevance :-

1) Funds carmarked for education to be increased to atleast 2.5% of GDP (New Education Policy by K. Kasturirangan)

2) Convergence between Union & state govt policies for better resource optimisation.

3) Teachers - Adequately trained, sensitised training, periodic updation of curriculum

4) Academia - Industria linkage - by mandatory internship, apprenticeship programs.

5) Focus on innovation, IPR, patents, research papers in universities.

6) Technology to be adequately used - NPTEL lectures, SWAYAM - MOOC programs, National Digital Knowledge Library etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched by Modi govt in 2015. It aims for 'Housing for All' by 2022.

Features - Affordable Housing for all
- 2 components - PMAY (Rural) & PMAY (urban)
- Under Min of Rural Development & Min of Urban Development respectively
- House to have functional toilet, electricity, LPG connection, water connection.

Success :- Around 90 Lakh houses already built under PMAY.

Challenges facing PMAY :-

1) shortage of land in urban & rural areas.-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lack of adequate land rights & digitalisation of land records not yet done.

2) Funds - It needs huge funds to get implemented on ground.

3) Governance - Beneficiaries to be identified by state govt - leads to delay.

4) Lack of monitoring & regulation of allotted houses. Sometimes, they are sold / transferred to other people.

5) Cases of corruption, nexus, political interference in PMAY.

6) Lack of coordination amongst different departments also complicate the process.

Measures to be taken for fast-tracking PMAY

1) Updation of land records, their digitalisation.

2) Master plans in cities properly demarcating the residential areas to be allocated to PMAY beneficiaries.

2) Beneficiary identification to be done on the basis of SECC data.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Integrating technology - Geo-tagging of household assets made, etc.

4) strict monitoring & implementation through Gram sabha, urban local bodies.

5) Building of sustainable homes in sync with disaster management policy, plastic rules, Building code etc.

6) spreading awareness about PMAY.

Right to Adequate Household is a basic fundamental right under Article 21 of Indian Constitution, UDHR etc. PMAY seeks to achieve the same.

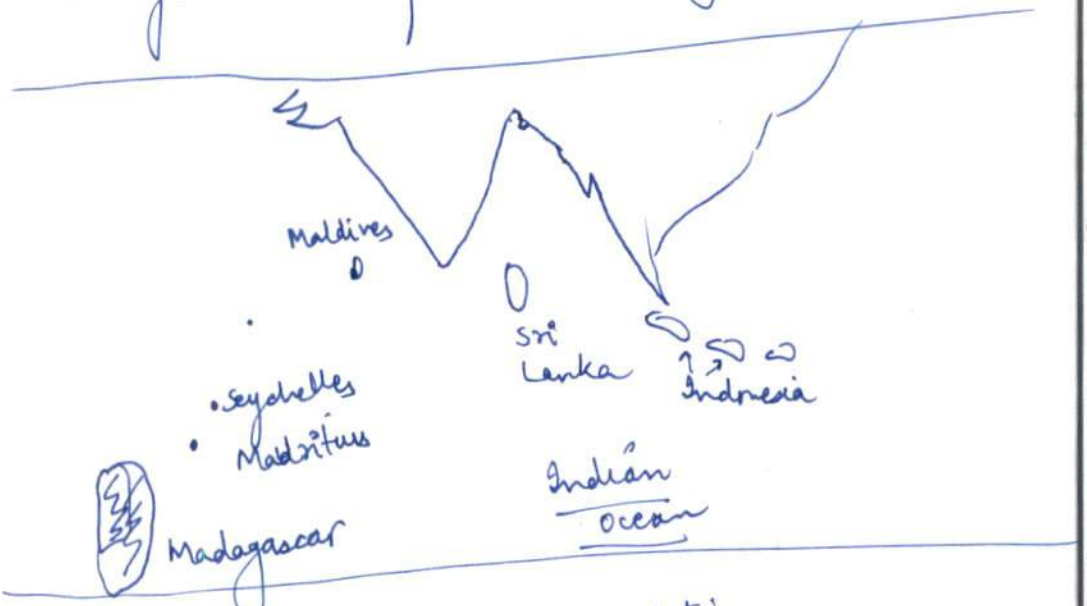
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Ocean has risen significantly in terms of its importance. over 90% of trade by volume flows through Indian Ocean.

similarly the island nations in the Indian Ocean have also gained importance today.



Strategic Value of Island Nations :-

1) Geographic location - situated in Indian Ocean near of strait of Malacca (Indonesia).

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2) Trade - Global trade flowing through this region is very high.

3) Naval base of USA - Diego Gracia

4) string of Pearls Theory of china - Hambantota island in Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Bangladesh etc → Assertive china.

5) Huge oil reserves found. Eg - off-coast of Bombay & Gujarat.

6) Presence of rare earth minerals, polymetallic nodules etc.

7)

Maritime security :-

1) Piracy off the coast of somalia.

2) sea lanes of communication to be guarded - Indian Navy has emerged as net security provider in the region.

3) china - its belt & Road initiative, string of Pearls Theory can be dealt only by good & friendly relations with these island nations.

4) Human trafficking, smuggling of arms, electronics goods through Indian Ocean

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

also a concern.

5) Increase in terrorist activities → need high-tech surveillance of region & 24X7 continuous engagement with all stakeholders.

India has launched MAUSAM, IORA, SAGAR ie security & growth for all in this region. It has focussed on BIMSTEC as new regional grouping for its Look East Policy. Apart from this, it has also signed a number of agreements with these island nations.

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20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Development assistance has emerged as a new tool in foreign policy environment wherein a nation gives concessional loan, grant, line of credit etc for rapid socio-economic growth of the nation.

India has also increased development assistance in past some years, in both scope & reach.

Scope & Reach has been extended :-

- Nepal - 11 billion dollar LoC, various hydropower projects eg- Tipaimukh, etc.
- Bhutan - Indian supports it by training its personnels, skill development, line of credit as well as hydropower projects.
- Africa - $ 120 billion dollar to various nations, $46 billion FDI invested in Africa, ~~Japan's~~ cooperation with Japan on Asia,

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Asia Africa Growth Corridor, Solar Mama project

- Afghanistan - Salma dam for Parliament of Afghanistan, giving it helicopter & other military devices, training its army.
- Sri Lanka - Development assistance on basis of demand generated, around 40 lakh houses built in Tamil majority province.
- Bangladesh - Rooppur Nuclear Plant, Russian collaboration to invest in Bangladesh.
- India also gives development assistance by skill development
  scholarship to students
  pharmaceuticals (generic medicines).

However, there are a number of challenges:-

1) Limited capacity of India as it is developing economy itself.
2) China - It can't match the amount given by china.
3) Delays in execution & ground-level

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

implementation of various projects.

4) Big brother attitude - Neighbouring nations have a trust deficit with India.

Overall, developmental assistance has been successful in increasing soft power of India around the world.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	NUPUR GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	6667
Center	ORN	Date	11/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

The recent N.K. Singh committee advocated for an independent fiscal council at central level.

This brings in the need of IFC in India :-

Transparency :-

1) It'll prepare a multi-year fiscal forecast plan for centre as well as states.
2) It'll also give sustainable level of debt.
3) It'll assess the performance of govt.
4) Presence of experts in this council makes it more credible.

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Accountability :-

1) check on political populism.
2) instill confidence amongst investors
→ Increase in investment.
3) Promote the culture of proper accounting.
4) The govt'll have to explain if it diverges from given laid out plan.

At the same time, this also gives much needed flexibility to fiscal management to deal with unforeseen situations in global & domestic economy.

Ifc is a good measure and must be implemented soon by govt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

India is witnessing huge problem of unemployment with unemployment rate rising upto 6.1%. (PLFS survey).

Herein, exports can have huge potential in increasing employment:-

1) Labour-intensive - lush. to leather, textile manufacturing can increase employment.

2) GI - big, brand India, Organic food etc are in huge demand in global economy. → They also develop rural economy.

3) Majority of exports through MSME which are more labour intensive.

4) Abundance of raw-material - India 2nd largest producer of fruits, horticulture etc.

5) Favourable govt policy - GST, harmonisation of tax, giving rebates to MSME, building brand India abroad.

But still, India's export competitiveness is weakening:-

1) India stuck in 'middle income trap'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as said by PMEAC member.

2) Rigid labour, land laws.

3) Unfavourable tax regime - countervailing duties etc.

4) Weakening global demand.

Steps needed to address this issue:-

1) Infrastructure :- Adequate infrastructure like roads, coastal Economic zone, power, SEZ, Sagarmala, Bharatmala

2) Policy - central policy as well as state Export policy. Also coordination & cooperation amongst both.

3) Laws - Ease of land & labour laws, environmental clearances.

4) Banks - 4R by Economic survey, bank consolidation, recapitalisation to increase credit.

5) Focus on MSME & inclusive regional balanced growth.

Economic survey 2018-19 stressed on increasing exports so as to increase employment in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.

(150 words) 10

National Mineral Policy, 2019 will replace National Mineral Policy, 2008. It is prepared under guidance of K Rajeswara Rao.

Main features :-

1) Dedicated mineral corridors to boost private sector mining areas.
2) Giving status of industry to mining.
3) Boost financing.
4) Long-term export policy of minerals.
5) concept of Exclusive Mining Zones with inprinciple statutory clearance for grant of mining lease.
6) Inter-generation equity.
7) Utilisation of District Mineral Fund for welfare of mining affected people

How it leads to sustainable & responsible mining ?

1) Talks of inter-generational equity.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Proper monitoring and evaluation of all mining areas.
3) An inter-ministerial body to ensure sustainable mining.
4) Use of renewable energy.
5) Long-term policy of exports to incentivise scientific mining processes.
6) Use of district mineral fund through people participation (Gram Sabha).

Lacunaes -
1) Excludes pollution monitoring
2) EIA not universal
3) Mine closure practises not focused
4) No training provision to assess mines.
5) Privatisation may lead to reckless exploitation.

It must be aligned with local requirements so as to become sustainable & responsible.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

PM Jivan Yojana aims to create 2G ethanol capacity & attract investment in nation.

Salient features -

1) Production of 2G Bioethanol through biorefineries.
2) Increase in private investment in this sector.
3) Enhance the blending of petrol
4) Focus on use of biofuel in transport sector.

National Policy on Biofuels, 2018 -

It aims to increase the production of ethanol through sugarcane, mollases etc.
It also aims to decrease our import dependence, employment generation & more income to farmers.

PM JIVAN Yojana leading to National Policy on Biofuels :-

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Both focus on increase in blending of petrol with ethanol.
2) PM Jivan Yojana gives Viability gap funding to various bioethanol projects → Increase in production.
3) Increase in research & development.
4) Increase in demand of biofuels as Indian Oil, HPCL etc mandated to procure bio-ethanol.
5) More incentive to private sector to come & invest.

We need to implement this in letter & spirit so as to become a world leader in biofuels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. (150 words) 10

Zero Budget Natural Farming has recently gained high importance in national parlance as an alternative to traditional input-based farming.

Features :- No use of chemicals - fertilisers & pesticides.
- Use of local know-how as well as modern agri practices.
- Resource optimisation of all available natural resources.

Alternative to capital intensive agriculture :-

1) Less input cost
- seeds procured from earlier harvest.
- No chemicals used
- Less use of fertilisers.

2) Reduces capital on preparation.

3) Uses irrigation (micro irrigation) → less water required → less electricity consumed.

4) Mulching based moisture.

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Alternative to chemical intensive agriculture :-

1) Using dried leaves, cow dung, urine, human excreta as natural fertiliser.
2) Using biological radents say rats, chillies etc as pesticides.
3) Local earthworms to turn the soil, increase air quantity & organic matter.
4) Waaphasa to enhance soil health & fertility.
5) Inter-cropping, multi-cropping to maintain soil fertility.

constraints
- Can't withstand disaster
- Less awareness
- Low yield
- Might give less productivity
- Soil accustomed to fertilisers (Punjab)

We need to overcome such constraints & increase extension services to spread awareness to mainstream ZBNF in India.

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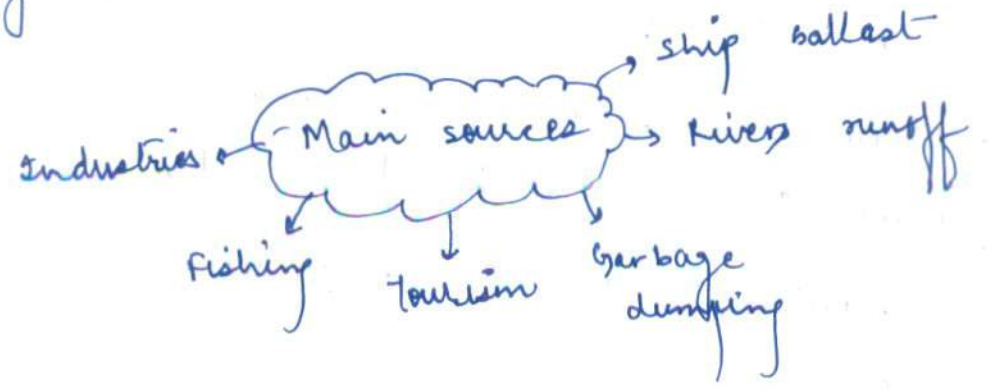
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

According to world Economic Forum, there'll soon be more plastic in ocean than fish by 2050.



Main implications of plastic pollution :-

1) On marine animals

- Entangling of plastic material in gills of fish
- Damage their digestive system.
- Bio accumulation of plastic in animals
- More diseases, also get hurt due to plastics

2) On oceans :-

- Plastic get accumulated as garbage - especially in gyres.
- Increase in carbon emissions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Coastal community
- Damages aesthetic value → less tourism
- May enter the food chain of human leading to bio accumulation in humans
- Impact on human health.

Measures needed :-

1) Policy - Policy for better waste management
Eg- Extended Producer Responsibility in India.

2) Governance - better collection and segregation of waste
- Better waste management rather than dumping in sea.

3) Fines for littering in coastal areas.

4) Push towards responsible & ethical tourism.

5) Increase resource efficiency

6) Spreading awareness about plastic pollution -

India has already taken a vow to eliminate single use plastic by 2025.

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

Bharat stage norms are the guidelines that by govt which specify the maximum limit of emissions of NO_x, SO_x, CO, etc that can be done by an automobile.

CPCB is the implementing authority for Bharat stage norms.

Evolution :-

- 2000 — Launched as BS-I focus on SO_2, PM10 etc
- 2002 — BS-II focus on NO_x, PM2.5 also
- 2010 — BS-III
- 2017 — BS-IV
  - (BS-III & BS-IV: fuel efficiency, PM, NO_x, SO_x, CO.)
- 2020 — BS-VI

Significance of BS-VI

1) To reduce air pollution
2) Climate change - decrease greenhouse gas emissions.
3) Increase in fuel efficiency
4) In tune with global standards.

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- India will also be able to achieve INDC, SDG etc.

Challenges posed :

1) Skipping of BS V - BS VI is a quantum jump & seem idealistic wherein we haven't even adopted BS IV uniformly in our country.

2) Technological - Need retrofitting and calling back of a number of vehicles.

3) Huge funds required.

4) It'll make automobile costly.

Way Forward :-

14 out of 20 most polluted cities of world are in India. It is high time that we take some radical steps to tackle air pollution.

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

Black hole can be defined as 'infinite mass, infinite gravity object in space. It is so dense & so gravitative that even light can't pass it.

Imaging a black hole means to be able to know its features, properties & core characteristics through scientific visual, thermal, IR, hyperspectral techniques.

Challenges :-

1) It is so dense that even light can't escape. when light emitted can't be reflected back, our receptors aren't able to detect anything.

2) Gas & dust usually encircles it. It further impedes direct observation of black hole.

3) Formation of black hole - a rare phenomenon in universe. It is formed when a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

star dies or when 2 star combines.

How were these overcome by Event Horizon Telescope ?

1) It used the dust & gas encircling black hole to emit back the rays.
2) Use of multiple telescopes situated at different parts of Earth to capture black hole.
3) Used high precision instruments to cancel out any noise by atmosphere.

Thus the capturing of black hole is considered a key feat by EHT project.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

Arms Trade Treaty adopted in 2013 is the first international ~~trade~~ binding treaty to control transfer of conventional weapons.

Objectives of ATT :-

1) Regulate & control the transfer of conventional arms.
2) Prevent illegal trade & smuggling of conventional arms.
3) Promotion of global peace, security.
4) Increase in transparency & accountability.

Challenges hindering utilisation of ATT :-

1) Legally binding nature impedes on sovereignity of member nations. Many nations like USA, Israel not ratified it.
2) Lack of adequate infrastructure to facilitate interstate intelligence sharing.

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3) Lack of mandate to enforce its order

India's concerns :-

1) Today, we have a number of non-conventional weapons too - Treaty doesn't cover them.

2) More focus on export nations without taking into account the interest of importing states.

We need to overcome the given impediments to implement it fully on a global scale.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.

(150 words) 10

India is vulnerable to a number of attacks. The recent study put it on high vulnerability index with respect to cyber attacks.

Threats through communication network :-

1) cyber-frauds :- cyber phishing, use of antiware, malware to disrupt our communication system.
2) Today, all critical infrastructure controlled through internet → increases the vulnerability.
3) cyber-terrorism - 4th front of warfare
4) Online radicalisation of youth by IS/IS, Al-Qaeda etc.
5) spying into the communication of big leaders to disrupt the peace of nation.

Threats to communication network :-

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1) cyber attack on critical network.
Eg - nuclear plant -
2) Nation-state actor, state can be targetted.
3) Harming railways, airways, finance etc

steps taken by govt :-
1) infrastructure - CERT-In to counter any cyber attack, CCTNS system for coordination among different agencies.
2) 24 X7 Online Monitoring cell in MHA.
3) cyber Kawach App to warn users of malware.
4) NTRO - to protect critical infrastructure
5) strengthening of our communication network.

We need community vigilance as well as cyber training of police personnels to deal with new threats online.

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11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

India has aim to achieve 175GW of renewable energy till 2022. It aims to have 100GW by 2022 from solar energy.

Variable renewable energy characteristic is that it changes over time. It is seasonal in nature. Examples are solar, tidal, ocean & biomass energy.

Importance of VRE :-

1) Environmental friendly - VRE doesn't cause any harm to environment.
- No pollution.

2) India has abundant renewable energy source - large solar power potential over 7500 km coastline (Ocean energy)

3) Our import bill of oil, gas reduces.
- This reduces current Account Deficit & preserves our foreign reserves.

4) Large demand of power which is set to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

increase (NITI Aayog).

Challenges to VRE integration :-

1) Technological - India doesn't have adequate technology to integrate them into national grid.

2) Requirement of costly battery to store energy produced - Also India dependent on china, S Korea for these batteries.

3) Lack of adequate infrastructure - Whole-~~nationat~~ national grid yet not operational.

4) Intra-state & Inter-state linkages - Different geographical conditions - hills, plains, rivers etc.

5) Renewable energy is seasonal, unreliable - Usually the peak demand is there when VRE not there.

6) Economic - low price of Renewable energy - High upfront cost of VRE integration.

7) Lack of adequate enabling regulatory regime.

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Steps needed for smooth integration:-

1) Finance - Adequate finance to be earmarked for infrastructure building.

2) Technology - focus on research & development to have more technological innovation, making indigenous lithium ion batteries, ~~integration~~ transition between different sources to be made more reliable & smooth.

3) Pricing - The costs of renewable energy must be fair devoid of aggressive competition

4) focus on start-ups in this sector that can give rise to more innovation.

5) Political will - cooperation amongst states & central government.

6) strict implementation of laws on ground - focus on AT&C losses, power theft.

It is only by integration of VRE can we be able to supply 24X7 electricity to all in India.

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12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

PM Economic Advisory council recently cautioned that India might fall into a middle income trap.

Middle income trap is the situation wherein a nation is unable to get entry into high income league due to structural issues & also looses the competitiveness to compete with low income nations. World Bank defines it between $1000 to $12000. India remains here.

Reasons for such middle-income trap :-

1) Global → Trade war between China and USA, growing protectionism in the world
- Brexit
- America first Policy of Trump

leading to economic global slowdown.

2) High dependence on imports - India importing 80% of coal - can't even replace

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it.

3) Decrease in investment - both public and private investment slowing down. Our Gross Capital Formation is stagnant.

4) Lack of adequate infrastructure - Roads, power etc.

5) Rising inequality - Oxfam Report says top 1% people own 55% of resources.

6) Recent NBFC crisis (IL & FS crisis), INX scam, NPA problem, ~~to~~ twin sheet problem

7) Rigid labour & land acquisition laws in India - Vietnam, Bangladesh having more advantage in textile sector.

Affects of middle income trap :-

1) India's competitiveness in global market decreases → less exports.

2) Less demand in domestic market.

3) Unemployment increases → leading to economic slowdown.

4) Risk of always being stuck in this

5) ~~Less~~ More difficult to pull our economy

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out due to ~~hyd~~ deglobalisation.

Measures to be taken to avoid it :-

1) Competitiveness - India must move above the value-chain in exports (Economic survey 2017-18) - by New Export Policy
- setting up Coastal Economic zone
- Rationalisation of taxes (countervailing duties to be removed)

2) special incentive to labour intensive sector - in ~~tab~~ leather & textile sector.

3) Having more high quality high paying jobs in economy - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

4) Incentivisation of private investment - Public investment to be done in capital assets, connectivity projects etc.

5) Job-givers rather than job-seekers - Start Up India scheme, Innovate India etc.

6) Banks - 4R by Economic survey 2016, bank consolidation, autonomy to RBI etc.

7)

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

Monetary Policy transmission can be defined as the passing down of monetary policy decisions down to consumers.

Monetary Policy is decided by RBI. It does so through both quantitative & qualitative measures. Eg - Repo Rate, Open Market operations etc. When the consumer is also able to benefit from changes in such policy, it is said to be monetary policy ~~the~~ transmission.

RBI → Banks → Consumer

Transmission

Importance of effective monetary policy transmission are :-

1) Consumer benefit - If RBI decreases repo rate, effective transmission would decrease lending cost → Benefit to consumers.

2) RBI to be in better control of monetary situation in India.

3) More private investment will ~~can~~ be spurred.

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4) Better monetary policy transmission will lead to intended liquidity & inflation in economy.

5) More predictability in policy-making.

6) More FDI as consumer's / investor's trust will increase - Better rating by credit agency.

But in India, that it is seen that there is a lag in the transmission of monetary policy.

Issues :-

1) Banks - Huge NPA (around 11.2% of total assets)
- High SLR & CRR pressure, also high capital adequacy ratio to be maintained due to Basel III norms.
- Governance system is lacking in banks
- They already have high investment in govt bonds.

2) NBFC - The changes in repo rates indirectly affect NBFC sector. while they give a major share of loans to

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MSME.

3) RBI - lack of autonomy to regulate all the banks to pass the benefits.

4) Unpredictability - Frequent changes in monetary stances (from bullish to hawkish) also confuse the banks.

5) Usually, ~~banks~~ govt & RBI have different policies - This leads to banks taking the middle path.

Measures taken by RBI :-

1) MCLR instead of base rate to give credit to banks.

2) strict monitoring of banks through Asset Quality Review, PCA, audits etc.

3) RBI also working to clean banking sector sheets to enable them to lend.

4) Monetary Policy committee to decide on inflation - Now our role is Inflation Targetting rather than growth.

5) More coordination with govt - consistency in policy-making.

6) Push to financial inclusion by PMJDY, small payment banks etc.

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14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

Rainfed agriculture is the agriculture which is mostly dependent on rains/monsoons for its irrigation purpose.
Around 65% of agriculture in India is rainfed employing 80% of farmers.

Major crops are cotton, millets, pulses, coarse grains etc.

Rainfed agriculture

Constraints faced by rainfed agriculture :-

1) Govt Policies - Usually all the govt policies are made for irrigation-based agriculture
Eg - HYV seeds, fertilisers
↳ lack of policy on ~~agric~~ rainfed agriculture.

2) climate change - Rainfall & draughts are more frequent due to climate change - Negative impact.

3) Lack of adequate resources - Only 15% funds earmarked for these regions.

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The extension services provided is also very less.

4) Deteriorating soil quality - due to implementation of wrong seeds, cropping pattern and fertiliser. - Burn out the soil.

5) Water scarcity - Major problem. World Bank says more than 50% region will be water scarce by 2041.

6) MSP - Although the farmers are more poor in rainfed areas yet MSP is either not declared on their crops, timely. Lack of adequate procurement from these regions.

7) Lack of proper awareness about scientific method of farming due to high illiteracy.

8) Small fragmented landholding don't allow mechanisation, economy of scale [1.11 hectare average size of landholding].

The agronomic practises that can be adopted

1) Focus on mixed farming, Inter cropping & multi-cropping.

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2) Use of micro-irrigation techniques - Drip & sprinkler irrigation, solar pumps for pumping water (KUSUM)

3) Focus on increasing public investment -
- Increase in research activities
- crops, seeds suited to rainfed areas (GM crops)
- Extension services.

4) consistent, overarching agricultural policy of rainfed area - having focus on bee keeping, livestock farming to increase the farmer income [Ashok Dalwai committee].

5) cropping pattern to be suited to its agro climatic conditions rather than cultivation of rice & wheat.

6) Better usage of water available - Mihir shah committee focused on judicious & responsible use of groundwater.

7) shift to organic farming, zero budget natural farming etc.

We must make our farmer empowered to lead us to sashakt Bharat.

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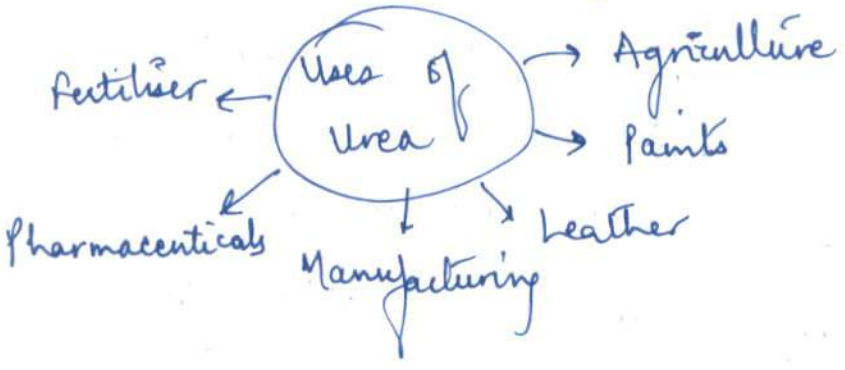
15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

India is one of the largest manufacturer, and consumer of urea fertiliser in the world [Economic survey 2015/16].



There have been many steps taken by govt in recent years like

1) Neem coated Urea to be used in agriculture.
2) ~~Neem~~ Urea Policy.
3) Soil Health card scheme
4) Export - Import Duty rationalisation of urea.

Despite these, a number of problems continue to persist in this sector:-

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1) Pricing - Urea is heavily subsidised to be used in agriculture.
→ Black - marketing
→ Diversion of agri-urea to other sector.
→ Even its under pricing leads to smuggling to Nepal, Bangladesh etc.

2) Governance - Import - substitution practised.
- Import canalisation by 2-3 companies
- Leakages in Transportation.

3) Rich farmers - account for 80% of benefits while poor can't access the subsidy
- Huge leakages in subsidies.

4) Climate change - source of greenhouse emissions - global warming.

5) Soil Quality - gets declined due to its over-use and rampant misuse by farmers (Punjab, Haryana).

6) Import - dependence with lack of research and development in urea sector.

Reforms to be taken :-

1) Economic survey 2015-16 recommended

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bringing urea under Nutrient based subsidy plan.

2) Deregulation of prices of urea like petrol, diesel → Fair pricing of urea.

3) Soil Health Card, Extension services, to be given to farmers for its judicious use – Kisan channels, ASK.

4) Governance – Plugging loopholes by integrating it with Direct Benefit Transfer, integrating it with Aadhaar, giving more benefit to poor farmers.

5) Competition in urea sector – Incentivisation for private sector to come & invest, liberalisation of urea imports.

6) ~~Focus~~ Increase in research & development, encouraging start-ups in this area.

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16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

Access & Benefit sharing are the principles or rules laid out to guide how ~~bio~~ genetic resources can be accessed, used, research & development and how its benefits are to be shared amongst all stakeholders.

It focusses on equitable sharing of biodiversity for benefit of all.

Importance of Access & Benefit sharing :-

1) Clear laid out rules
- incentivises more research & development
- more cooperation amongst govt, scientists and people

2) Less litigations in court.

3) Focus on sovereignity by giving rights and control over nation's genetic resources.

4) Better global level coordination.

5) Better resource optimisation - More

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scientific use.

6) More research & development leads to
- better mitigation to climate change
- food security.

7) Better understanding of life on earth - preserves traditional knowledge with modern scientific knowledge.

Global Mechanism for Access & benefit sharing :-

1) Convention on Biological Diversity, ~~2002~~
- fair & equitable sharing of access & benefits.

2) Nagoya Protocol - special clause for ABS.

3) Food & Agricultural Organisation leading global agency to implement it.

National - level Mechanism :-

1) National Biodiversity Act, 2002 - based on CBD. It aims for conservation of biodiversity, its sustainable use & ABS.

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2) Expedient filing for ABS applications - e-governance.

3) changes in IPR policy to be in tune with this ABS.

4) India also a signatory to Nagoya Protocol.

But still, we need to take a no of steps for sustainable use of our biodiversity. There must be more focus on research & development in this sector. International collaborations can also be done.

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17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

Around 70% of India's landmass is prone to one disaster or another. There are many disasters which can happen

Natural
- Earthquake
- cyclone
- flood
- Draught
- Tsunami

Man-made
- Urban fire
- Forest fire
- chemical accident
- Industrial Hazard
- oil spill.

In this, we need a disaster-resilient infrastructure. This type of infrastructure will be able to not only withstand disaster but ensure minimum loss of life & property.

Significance :-

1) Reduce the loss of life & property.
2) Integral part of disaster preparedness
3) Made up of local resources by integrating traditional know-how (By National Disaster Policy, 2012)

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4) Better able to respond to disaster. Increased effectiveness of prevention, rescue, relief & rehabilitation.

5) Increase in local employment - Push to economy

6) signatory to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016 - This kind of infrastructure a critical part of it.

7) Better coordination amongst govt & people in face of a disaster - as communication network, power network still intact → less resources required for Build back better

Challenges :-

1) Different disasters - North India can witness landslides, earthquake, floods & man made disasters etc - All require different infrastructure.

2) Huge resources required - social, human, technological, financial.

3) Lack of technological knowhow in building of this infrastructure.

4) Lack of political will & people

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pressure from below.

5) It would require dismantling of a number of structures - huge sunken cost.

6) It requires cooperation across party lines, states govt difficult to achieve.

Ways to mainstream this in development

1) Disaster Management to be as core part of all Master plans for cities & rural planning (sendai Framework)

2) Focus on research & development in disaster resilient infrastructure in India - Also integrating it with Green Building code

3) Incentivisation of private sector to invest in DRR.

4) Gram sabha, District Magistrate to pass a new building plan only if it is disaster resilient.

5) ARC II asks for vulnerability zoning of every local area. This'll aid DRR.

6) Focus on disaster as well as environmental sustainability.

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18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

Data localisation can be defined as storage, usage, processing of data generated by a nation within the national boundaries.

In the globalised world & advent of ICT Revolution, we see a spurt of global big companies which serve the consumers all over the world. This has increased the demand for data localisation. Even B N Srikrishna committee focussed on this.

Significance of Data Localisation :-

1) Data is the new oil [Economic Survey 2018-19] - Can be misused by MNCs - Facebook's Cambridge Analytica case.

2) Right of a nation as it comes under its sovereignity.

3) Better prevention of citizen's interests and it also reduces the foreign interference in domestic affairs.

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4) Use - The enormous data generated can be used by domestic startups for serving the local population ⇒ Innovation ↑ (Increase)

5) Gives a level playing field to all - Even European Union's GPDR also focusses on data localisation.

6) Balance between privacy and commercial interests.

7) It'll also ensure national security by giving access to Indian investigating agencies. Also evidence based policy making.

Challenges associated :-

1) Huge costs involved for storing data locally - Might hamper the profit margins - This'll lead to Ease of Doing Business in India getting affected (world Bank).

2) Might lead to more deglobalisation, protectionism,

3) Bilateral relations - USA already having issues with India over this clause.

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4) Might lead to less competitiveness in Indian IT industry.

5) similar data localisation in other nations will hurt our companies there.

6) Decrease in FDI (FDI in ITes largest this year) - less investment.

7) Authoritarian state - Might lead to unlimited control over citizens [Edward Snowden case]

India is moving towards 'Digital India'. So, it must ensure a delicate balance between e-governance and national interests. It must be decided by a multistakeholder approach.

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19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

Money laundering is the method of converting illegal | black money to legal money. It can be done by hawala transactions, p-Notes, Round tripping, shell companies etc.

Black Money → Placement → Formalisation → Integration → Legal Money

It is regarded as a socio-economic offence as :-

SOCIAL :-

1) Funding to terror organisations, organised crime.
2) Exploitation of poor as increase in human trafficking, smuggling.
3) Decrease in govt revenue - less welfare activities for poor.
4) Tax evasion promoted → social contract theory says this leads to weakening of

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democracy.
5) Increase in money supply → increase in inflation.
6) Increase in inequality - chaos, indiscipline, riots etc

Economic :- 1) It decreases the legitimacy of govt.
2) Establishes a parallel economy in country
3) Incentive to others to evade taxes

It is a menace for developing countries like India :-
1) Huge black economy in India - Around 20% to 120% according to different studies.
2) Increase in illegal activities like kidnapping, terrorism, trafficking etc.
3) Threat to internal security. It also fuelling LWE according to IB Report.
4) Governance problems - difficulty for police, ED, tax officials etc.
5) Increase in poverty & marginalisation of already weaker section.

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[Measures at domestic level]:-

1) Legal - Passing of PMLA, 2002
- TADA, PODA Act have provisions of money laundering.

2) Institutional - setting up of Enforcement Directorate, strengthening CBDT & CBEC.

3) Governance - Regulation by RBI, SEBI
- NGO under FCRA route.
- RTI, KYC norms.

4) Various DTAA agreements signed with Mauritius, singapore, cyprus etc.

5) Tightening norms against shell companies.

[At international level]:-

1) G-20 - has adopted Base Erosion & Profit sharing mechanism.

2) Intelligence sharing among various nations.

3) UN convention against Money laundering, ~~passing~~ focus on passage of CCIT in UN

4) cooperation amongst various financial units ~~of~~ different nations to share details.

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20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

The 21st century world is suffering from Terrorism as well as organised crime.

Although there is no definition of terrorism, but its main motive is to spread fear amongst the society. Both terrorism & organised crime are done against society but there are some differences:-

Terrorism	Organised crime
Main objective - Fear	Main objective - profit through illegal means
can be done by organisation (Al-Qaeda) or a single individual (New Zealand attack)	usually done by a network of people
can be local or transnational	Transnational in nature
Power & control primary motive	Finance / Material benefit primary motive
will deploy violence	May or may not deploy violence

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Example – 9/11 USA attack, 26/11 attack	Eg – Smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering etc.

But inspite of differences, there exists a symbiotic relation between both of them:-

Terrorism ~~leading~~ using to OC :-

1) Funding to terror attacks come from networks of organised crime.
2) Depend for meeting daily requirement for food, travel as well as functionary.
3) Safe haven to terrorists given by OC.
4) Also helps in recruiting more militants.
5) Access to arms & weapons.
6) They help them in evading from various police agencies.

OC using terrorism :-

1) Terror organisations giving protection to the leaders of syndicate of organised crime.
2) terrorists themselves involved in OC. Eg – ISIS in Syria – Oil smuggling.

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3) Terrorists lead to instability →
This leads to favourable situation for organised crime.

Thus, in order to prevent one, we need to take action on both.

Measures :-
1) Strengthening our intelligence agencies & policing to take action against them.
2) Global legislation - Faster adoption of convention on International Terrorism by UN.
3) Breaking nexus between them through consistent efforts -
4) Spreading awareness amongst people.